THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.--No. 6. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JULY 9, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Great Battle Between the Austrian and Italian Armies.

Italians Defeated after a Long and Bloody Engagement.

They Sustain Heavy Losses and are Forced to Recross the Mincio.

A Son of Victor Emanuel and Several of His Generals Wounded.

The Austrians Capture Several Cannon and Two Thousand Prisoners.

Six Hundred Austrian Prisoners Sent to Milan.

Great Courage and Endurance Displayed by Both Armies.

The Italians Overwhelmed by Superior Numbers.

The Advance of General Cialdini Postponed.

No Fighting Yet Reported in the North.

Probable Capitulation of the Hanoverian Army.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

Heavy Battle Between the Italian and Austrian Armies — The Latter Completely Victorious—The Italians Recross the Mincio.

ITALIAN DESPATCHES.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS, Sunday Evening, June 24.—A desperate engagement has just taken place in front of Verona, lasting almost the whole day. The 1st Army Corps, which was intended to occupy positions between Peschiera and Verona, did not succeed in the attack. The 2d and 3d Army Corps were unable to deliver the 1st Corps from the assault it had to sustain against an overwhelming force. The two latter corps are almost intact.

BRESCIA, Monday, June 25.—The 1st Italian Army Corps attacked the Austrian positions near Peschiera yesterday.

The Cerale division suffered very heavy losses. General Cerale was wounded.

The engagement was prolonged, and the definitive result not unfavorable, the Italian corps having maintained their positions.

Prince Amadeus was slightly wounded, and has arrived at Brescia.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ITALIAN ARMY, June 25, 4·10 P. M.—The left wing and centre of the royal troops had crossed the Mincio, and were marching in the direction of Valeggio and Villafranca, when they were vigorously attacked by the Austrians with their full and combined forces. The Italian positions were captured and recaptured, the royal troops displaying great valor in the presence of the overwhelming forces of Austria.

In the evening the royal troops still occupied Goito, Volta, Cavriana, and Solferino.

During yesterday the Italians sustained great losses. Prince Amadeus, General Cerale, and others were more or less seriously wounded, and General Villarey was killed.

Prince Humbert performed prodigies of valor.

The news respecting Prince Amadeus is reassuring.

General Cialdini with his whole army, continues to occupy positions on the Po.

Six hundred Austrian prisoners, officers and soldiers, have been sent to Milan.

ITALY STILL HOPEFUL OF SUCCESS.

FLORENCE, June 26.—The Florence newspapers are unanimous in proclaiming the unshakable resolution of the country to make every sacrifice in prosecuting to the utmost the war against Austria, until the complete liberation of Venetia by the arms of Italy has been accomplished. They assert that the want of success which attended the first attempt is but a new motive for redoubled energy and perseverance, and they declare that the country has full confidence in the army, nothing doubting but that it will achieve a brilliant revenge.

According to the same journals the Italian fleet is impatient for action, and the army is in good discipline, and anxious to be again confronted with the enemy.

The fresh troops under General Cialdini are awaiting further orders, and the volunteers are burning to repeat their recent success at Lodrone.

Public opinion is calm and determined.

Evening.—No news has been received from the army since that dated yesterday evening.

Prince Amadeus is better, and hopes are entertained of the recovery of General Cerale.

The wounds received by other officers of high rank are not serious.

THE RETREAT ACROSS THE MINCIO.

PARIS, June 26.—The *Moniteur* of this morning, in its bulletin, contains the intelligence that the Italian army under King Victor Emanuel has been forced to recross the Mincio. It adds that General Cialdini has not yet crossed the Po.

OFFICIAL AUSTRIAN DESPATCHES.

AUSTRIAN HEADQUARTERS, Sunday, June 24.—The Archduke Albrecht has forwarded the following despatch to the Emperor:—

The Austrian army, while advancing towards the Mincio, was attacked to-day by the forces under the command of King Victor Emanuel. Our army carried Montevento by assault, and Custozza at the close of the engagement at 5 P. M.

Our forces took several cannon and many prisoners, and behaved with extraordinary valor and endurance.

The King employed in the attack the three corps of the Army of the Mincio, and the reserve.

Prince Amadeus and many Generals were wounded. The enemy appears to have brought all his troops in succession under fire.

AUSTRIAN HEADQUARTERS, ZERDARE, June 25.—The imperial troops have repulsed the enemy at all points, after a hot fight, not without considerable losses. Custozza was taken by storm, which caused a fresh struggle before that position, in which 2000 Italians were taken prisoners.

The troops are animated by the best spirit.

The Austrian flotilla on the Lago di Garda, numbering six gunboats, have cannonaded the enemy's intrenchments on the Lombard shore without sustaining any losses.

On the 23d inst., the enemy in great force crossed the Po at several points below Polesella. The Imperial outposts withdrew, and came upon a reconnoitering party upon the line of Curtatone, which they drove back, taking several prisoners.

VIENNA, Monday, June 25, 11·40 A. M.—The Archduke Albert telegraphs from Zerdare, yesterday evening, as follows:—

The Imperial army debouched at daybreak from Verona, occupied the heights of San Giustina, Soma, and Sommacampagna, and attacked with a change of front towards the south, the enemy's columns which were advancing on the line of Salionaze to Sommacampagna in considerable force, with much artillery. The Imperial troops repulsed the enemy at all points after a very severe and bloody struggle. Finally, Custozza was taken by assault. All the troops fought with extraordinary bravery. They captured several guns and about 2000 prisoners, and are animated by the best spirit.

On the 23d inst. the garrison of Mantua made a sortie upon the enemy's corps of observation at Curtatone, repulsed it, and took several prisoners.

RETREAT OF THE ITALIANS ACROSS THE MINCIO.

VIENNA, June 25.—The following telegram has been received from the Archduke Albert, dated this morning:—"The enemy's forces, driven back by our army, recrossed the Mincio yesterday morning. The Imperial army is in the best condition and in excellent spirits."

The battle of yesterday is called by the Archduke the battle of Custozza.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

PARIS, June 26. — A private despatch, dated Florence, 25th inst., gives the following account of the battle of Custozza, fought on Sunday:—

"A great battle was fought yesterday between Verona and Mantua. The King had passed the Mincio the day before yesterday with ten divisions. One of the wings moved towards Peschiera, where it drove back a part of the garrison. The great body of the army marched on Verona under the command of the King. At Custozza it met the Austrians, reinforced by the garrison of Verona and a part of the troops *en echelon* on the Po. After a desperate battle, which lasted the whole of the day, the Italian army was forced to recross the Mincio. King Victor Emanuel, after having effected his retreat, re-established his headquarters at Brescia. It is asserted that the chief object of the attack by the army under the King's command was to force the Austrians to quit the line of the Po, that General Cialdini might cross the river with his corps d'armee, which was to move on Rovigo. It is not known whether Cialdini succeeded in effecting the passage."

Further details state:—

"The battle took place at Montenotta and Custozza. The King moved on Castenaldo, hoping to find the Austrians there, who were on the Adige. The Austrians took Montenotta and Custozza by assault, which had been occupied by eight Italian divisions. They made 2000 prisoners. General Cerale is severely wounded. Prince Amadeus' wound is slight. The passage of the Po by Gen. Cialdini is confirmed. A strong Austrian detachment, descending from Bermio to the Valteline, is moving towards Milan."

THE DISASTROUS RESULTS OF THE BATTLE FOR THE ITALIANS—INFLUENCE OF THE KING'S DEFEAT ON CIALDINI'S MOVEMENTS.

From the London Times, June 26.

The defeat of the Italian army in front of Verona was even more complete than the first Austrian telegrams had led us to apprehend. We have now the bulletins of both parties, and they agree on all essential points. Meagre and vague as telegraphic brevity and technical reserve necessarily make them, these despatches reflect great honor on the truthfulness, moderation, and dignity of the belligerents on either side.

There is no paltry attempt on the part of the Italians to disguise or palliate the magnitude of their disaster, no unseemly exultation on the part of the Austrians, not one word of disparagement of the foe. By being just and even generous towards one another, these combatants seem to act upon the wise maxim which teaches us to deal with enemies as with men who may at some future period become friends.

The Italian army, divided into three corps and a reserve—making up a force of from 80,000 to 90,000 combatants—after crossing the Mincio at Goito and other points on Saturday afternoon, and sending reconnoitring parties towards Peschiera and Verona, encamped for the night at some place beyond Roverbella, equidistant from the two fortresses. On the ensuing morning an attempt was made upon those high positions of Sona, Somma Campagna, and Santa Giustina, which command the fifteen miles' railway line joining the two strongholds, positions which played a conspicuous part in the campaign of 1848. The object of the Italians was evidently to take possession of the railway, so as to isolate Peschiera, and secure a basis of operations against Verona. The Austrians, however, who were massed in great force at Verona, sallied forth from the place at daybreak and, anticipating the Italian movements, took up their position upon those hills, which are now everywhere bristling with bastions and redoubts, and may be looked upon as mere outworks of the two citadels, extending from the gates of one to those of the other. After a severe and bloody, or, as the Italians describe it, "desperate" struggle, which lasted nearly the whole day—that longest of summer days—the imperial army was victorious along the whole line. They stormed the summit of Montevento, where the Italians held out the longest, and at the close of the engagement, at five o'clock in the afternoon, they also carried the position of Custozza, a spot fatal to Italian arms in their encounter with Radetski in July, 1848. The victors captured several guns and about 2000 prisoners, and behaved, as the Archduke Albert's bulletin assures us, and as we may readily believe, with even more than their ordinary bravery and endurance. On the same evening the Italian army was obliged to recross the Mincio.

The Italian accounts of the engagement present no points of material difference. According to them the 1st Army Corps was sent forward to occupy some positions between Peschiera and Verona, but, being surrounded by superior forces, it "failed to effect its purpose," and the description given of its losses in the contest leaves us little doubt that it was all but annihilated. The 2d and 3d Corps, unable—it is not said for what reason—to advance to its rescue, were still in the evening "almost intact." It was also stated from Brescia that the army had maintained its position; but there is little doubt that it had to withdraw across the Mincio later in the night. The Italians had several of their Generals wounded, among others the King's second son, Prince Amadeus, who has arrived at Brescia.

The Italians, we are assured, behaved with great heroism, and no doubt, although they lost the day, they came off without loss of honor. An advance across the Mincio, right into the heart of the Quadrilateral, is an enterprise which no other European army would, under such circumstances, have ventured upon, but a frenzy to do something seems to have possessed the whole Italian nation, and the men in command could think of nothing better than dashing their heads against those formidable stone walls. There may be bravery in so desperate an attempt to take the bull by the horns, but we believe it would be impossible for the King or La Marmora to say what results they expected from their ill-conceived and worse executed attempt. It was a battle in which they staked the very existence of their army, while their enemies in the worst event ran no other risk than that of a safe and leisurely retreat behind the shelter of their bastions. The least that may be said of it is, that, like the Balaklava charge, "*C'etait beau, mais ce n'etait pas la guerre.*" Ever since 1848 and 1849 the Austrians have strained every nerve to strengthen those four citadels, and have extended their outworks so that the line between Peschiera and Verona especially is a vast intrenched camp. There is every probability, also, that the Italians were on this occasion outnumbered by their enemies; for the Austrians have from 200,000 to 250,000 men in Venetia, and as they had in their hands that most formidable of all engines of modern warfare, the railway, they had probably massed three-fourths, at least, of their troops in Verona, ready for the long-expected Italian inroad. The Archduke's bulletins, in fact, never speak of garrisons, but tell us that the "Imperial army" was in the field.

The King of Italy has fallen back behind the Mincio, where he is not likely to be pursued; but neither, perhaps, will the condition of his shattered army enable him to resume the offensive for some time to come. We have Austrian official assurance that Cialdini crossed the Po at Polesella on the 23d. The tidings of the King's retreat, however, ought to disconcert all the plans of the commander of the 4th Corps, as he would at Padua, or any where else on the line between Verona and Venice, fall in with forces with which his 60,000 men would be unable to contend. The Italian fleet, we learn from Florence, steamed from Taranto on the 23d, but, if its destination be Venice, Persano is not likely to find any one to co-operate with him on the mainland. The failure of the King on the Mincio will probably break down the whole enterprise.

But, although the Italians met with so severe a rebuke at the very outset, they will find that they have not fought in vain vain. The mere consciousness that they have taken the field unsupported, and have fought not ingloriously, and against terrible odds, will end by inspiring them with good confidence for the future, and raise them in their own and the world's estimation. No doubt it would have been better for them—it would have been more conducive to their internal prosperity—if they could have pursued a peaceful policy, and placed themselves in a position to purchase from Austria with gold that province which they will hardly ever wrest from her with iron. Had a price been put on the ransom of their Venetian brethren, it would certainly have been cheap at the cost of every penny in Italian purses or even of every masterpiece in Italian galleries; but as it was to be otherwise, it may be as well, perhaps, that the Italians should have gone through this baptism of blood. The issue of the war in Germany, and the force of European public opinion, may work out in behalf of Venice that liberation which, as it would seem, cannot be effected by Italian arms after seven years' warlike preparations. It must go hard with the Italians, if, whether in defeat or victory, they do not find a way where they have shown so stout a will.

Other Operations in Italy.

THE AUSTRIANS DESCEND FROM THE STELVIO PASS INTO LOMBARDY.

BERNE, June 24.—The Austrians have occupied the heights of Stelvio.

Garibaldi is near Lake Garda.

MILAN, June 25.—An Austrian detachment has descended from the Stelvio Pass, and occupied Bormio in Lombardy, last night.

PARIS, June 25.—The *Moniteur* of this evening says:—The Austrians debouching from the Stelvio Pass, in the Tyrol, seem to effect a movement which will bring them in the Italian rear.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ITALIAN FLEET.

FLORENCE, June 25.—The Italian fleet left Taranto on the 23d. Its destination is unknown.

DEFEAT OF AUSTRIANS BY ITALIAN VOLUNTEERS.

BRESCIA, June 25, P. M.—To-day an engagement took place between the Italian volunteers and the Austrians, between the bridge of Canaro and Lonizone. The Austrians were repulsed, leaving several killed and wounded. The volunteers had no losses.

THE WAR IN GERMANY.

ADVANCE OF THE PRUSSIANS INTO AUSTRIAN TERRITORY.

PRAGUE, June 22.—The Prussians have passed across the heights of Holledorf, where they had an encounter with the Saxon troops. They have seized twelve locomotives in Plauen.

PRAGUE, June 22.—The Prussians have marched towards Bodenbach, but their advance was arrested by the obstacles which had been placed in their line of march. They left on one side the Saxon fortress of Konigstein.

PRAGUE, June 23.—Schluckenau and Rumburg have been occupied by the Prussian troops.

Travellers state that the Prussian troops who occupied Dresden have left a small garrison in that city and have proceeded into Silesia.

NEISSE, June 23.—Hostilities have been commenced by the Prussian Army Corps in Silesia. Early yesterday morning three Prussian detachments were sent out to reconnoitre towards Zuckmantel, Friedverg, and Freiwalden. The last of these detachments, between Breitenfurt and Sandibabel, came upon an Austrian regiment of Hussars.

The Prussian needle-gun was very effective, and enabled the 10th Fusilier Regiment to repulse easily the charge of the Hussars.

The Austrians lost eight men killed and five wounded.

No casualties occurred on the Prussian side.

BODENBACH, June 23.—The Prussians who were threatening the town yesterday have suddenly withdrawn to Pirna, and have entered Bohemia, passing through Neustadt and Sebintz. They appear to be marching in the direction of Silesia. Yesterday an unimportant skirmish took place between Austrian and Prussian patrols near Friedericksham. Five Prussians were killed and two Prussians and two horses were captured.

LEIPSIC, June 23.—A strong body of Prussian troops have been passing through the town since yesterday. Their destination is unknown, but it is supposed they will operate against Hof.

ZITTA, June 23.—The army of Prince Frederic Charles crossed the frontier into Bohemia from this town to day, without meeting the enemy.

NEISSE, June 24.—The Prussian troops, under Prince Frederick Charles, arrived at Ruchenburg on the Bohemian frontier.

BERLIN, June 25.—The three divisions of the Prussian army, commanded by the Prince Royal, Prince Frederick Charles, and General Herwarth, continue to advance into Bohemia.

Up to the present no serious engagement has taken place.

PARIS, June 25.—The *Moniteur* of this evening says:—"The advance of the Prussians into Bohemia will have the effect of preventing General Benedek from entering Silesia. That an engagement will shortly take place in Bohemia appears inevitable. In the skirmish which took place on the 22d, between Breitenfuhrt and Sandlinbel the Prussians had the advantage."

NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE CAPITULATION OF THE HANOVERIAN ARMY.

HANOVER, June 23.—The rumors current here yesterday of a junction having been effected between the Hanoverian troops and the Federal army have not been confirmed.

GOTHA, June 21.—Major Jacobi, of the Hanoverian army, has arrived here to make arrangements for the capitulation of the Hanoverian force.

GOTHA, June 24.—The Commander-in-Chief of the Hanoverian troops has declared himself willing to capitulate to the Prussian troops if the Hanoverian officers are personally convinced that the Hanoverian army is completely shut in by the superior number of the Prussian troops.

The Prussians declared themselves ready to consent to these conditions.

It is believed that the officers will be permitted to withdraw with all the honors of war, together with their arms and horses, and that a free choice of a future residence will be left to the King and Crown Prince of Hanover.

GOTHA, June 25.—It is stated on good authority that the negotiations for the capitulation of the Hanoverian army have remained without result. The King of Hanover insisted on a free passage for his troops into Bavaria to aid Austria against Italy.

REPORTED ESCAPE OF THE HANOVERIAN ARMY.

PARIS, June 25.—The *Moniteur* says:—"The Hanoverians have succeeded in reaching the territory of Meiningen, after having eluded the different Prussian corps by which they were surrounded.

FRANKFORT, June 25.—It is announced that the Hanoverian army has evaded, near Witzenhausen, the Prussians by whom it was surrounded.

BERLIN, June 25.—It is officially announced two attempts have been made by the Hanoverian army to break through the Prussian line between Eisenach and Gotha. The second attempt, which was made notwithstanding the truce agreed upon until 8 A. M. on the 25th inst., was repulsed by the 4th regiment of Prussian infantry. The Prussians sustained no loss, but several of the Hanoverians were wounded.

BERLIN, June 26.—It is again positively announced that the Hanoverian army is completely surrounded, and that the attempts made by some detachments to escape have been repulsed. It is added that the King of Hanover has demanded twenty-four hours for deliberation on the conditions upon which his army has been called upon to capitulate. This demand has been granted, although it is believed to have been made in the expectation of receiving assistance from the Bavarian army.

It is considered improbable here that this expectation will be realized.

Prussia and the German States.

THE NEW ALLIANCE.

BERLIN, June 23.—It is officially announced that the Prussian alliance has been accepted by all the North German States, with the exception of Saxony, Hanover, Hesse, and Nassau.

The Mecklenburg and Oldenburg armies have been mobilized. They will form a reserve corps with the other troops of Northern Germany near Torgau.

WEIMER, June 25.—The Prussian Envoy in this city has received a despatch from his Government, announcing the withdrawal from the Confederation of the following States:—

Oldenburg, Anhalt, the two Mecklenburgs, Schwarzburg, Coburg, Altenburg, Waldeck, and Detmold.

The despatch adds that several other States of Northern Germany are upon the point of coming to a similar resolution.

LUBECK, June 25.—The Senate of this town has voted a resolution, subject to the approval of the Council of Burghers, declaring that the town of Lubeck pronounces without reserve in favor of an alliance with Prussia, and forbids the Lubeck representative at the Federal Diet to take part in the Diet's resolutions.

PRUSSIA AND HANOVER.

BERLIN, June 25.—The Prussian Government has decided not to carry out in the case of Hanover the measures allowed by international law against the trade and shipping of a hostile country, and has instructed the commanders of the Prussian men-of-war to neither blockade Hanoverian ports nor seize private property at sea, with the exception of contraband of war belonging to Hanoverians.

Brunswick has notified to the Prussian Government her willingness to support the Prussian proposals for reform.

THIRD EDITION

GREAT OIL FIRE.

Another Conflagration in the Oil Region.

20,000 BARRELS OF OIL BURNED.

LOUISVILLE, Pa., July 8.—A great fire occurred on Bennehoff run last night. During a thunder storm the lightning struck the gaspipe in the Western Union Telegraph well. The fire quickly communicated to the tank, which exploded, and the oil ran down the run, causing the flames to communicate with several other tanks, which in turn exploded, and caused one of the heaviest conflagrations ever experienced in the oil regions. Between eighteen and twenty large producing wells were burned up, including two or three large flowing wells, among which were the Sheridan and Western Union Telegraph Wells, both of them large flowing wells. The Sheridan had eight or nine tanks filled with oil, all of which were destroyed. As far as ascertained, some 20,000 barrels of oil were destroyed, and some estimate the number at a much larger figure. The oil was a foot thick as it ran down Bennehoff run to Oil creek, where also between twenty and thirty derricks were destroyed, the wells of which were in various stages of completion. The loss cannot be estimated at present, but must be very heavy.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Dedication of an Odd Fellows' Hall—Sad Accident, Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 8.—The interesting ceremonies attending the dedication of the new Lodge Hall of the Greble Lodge of Odd Fellows, No. 137, took place in Hampton last evening, in the presence of about 300 persons, comprising many of the oldest and leading citizens of this little village. The hall was packed to its utmost capacity, and the fact that it was the first public social gathering that has taken place since the Rebel General Magruder applied the torch and laid its handsome streets and buildings in ruins, lent an additional interest to the occasion, reviving to many of the audience present pleasant reminiscences of days long gone by, and will doubtless prove an auspicious omen for the future destiny of the village now arising, Phœnix-like, from its ashes. It was an interesting occasion, and one to be remembered for years to come.

The ceremonies commenced at 8 o'clock, and were conducted by Past Grand Master A. L. Hill, of Norfolk, Va., assisted by the officers of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, who arrived from Richmond in the afternoon, and were of a novel and most interesting nature. Mr. S. Thankauser addressed the officers of the Grand Lodge, formally turning over the hall for dedication, and spoke of the history of the Lodge, its prospects financially, referred to the cordial manner in which its members, composed principally of Northerners, had been received into the Grand Lodge, and the active interest taken in its welfare and progress by their brethren throughout the State. At the conclusion of the ceremonies an oration was delivered by E. H. Fitzhugh, Esq., of Richmond, Past Grand Master, and Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States, and law partner of General Wise. His address was one of ability and interest, and was listened to with marked attention by the audience. He reviewed in a general manner the important workings and great principles of the Order throughout the United States, and gave interesting data of its progress, expenditures, and the beneficial results everywhere. He referred to the present occasion as one possessing great interest to the Order, both in and out of the State, and feelingly expressed the hope that with its new associations so auspiciously begun, its future progress might be as rapid and promising as that which characterizes its past history. He welcomed Greble Lodge as the Benjamin of the tribe, and, in conclusion, spoke lengthily upon the valuable assistance rendered by the great principles of the Order in reuniting the sections of the country so lately dissevered by internal strife and warfare, and upon the reunion of the different Lodges of the South with those of the North immediately upon the cessation of hostilities, and prophesied for the future of Odd Fellowship in this country a glorious and enviable career of distinction and usefulness. On the conclusion of the oration, the officers of the Grand Lodge, the members of Greble Lodge, and the whole company adjourned to another building, and proceeded to discuss the merits of a handsome collation. Music was in attendance, and dancing and other festivities were prolonged until a late hour.

The barque *Aquilla*, from Rio Janeiro, bound to New York, which has been laying in this harbor during the past few days, has been placed under bonds by the Collector of Norfolk, upon information received from Captain E. W. Usher, Inspector of Customs at this place, on the charge of an attempt to smuggle. Numerous bags of coffee and several cases of liquors not on the vessel's manifest were discovered secreted during an examination, and the Collector of New York apprised of the discovery.

The weather is clear and very warm—wind about southeast, and light.

A young lady named Miss Mary Sommers, a resident of the Eastern shore of Virginia, was burned to death yesterday afternoon, at Norfolk, under circumstances of the most painful and terrifying nature. She was engaged in lighting a fire in her room when her clothes ignited, and in a few moments were in flames. A gentleman happening to be near the place at the time, rushed into the house, and wrapping his coat around the unfortunate woman, succeeded, with the assistance of others, in smothering the flames, but not until her body was shockingly burned. She lingered in the most intense agony until 4 o'clock, when she died.

THE WEATHER IN NEW YORK.

Twenty-seven Deaths from Sunstroke.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Thirty-three cases of sunstroke occurred yesterday, twenty-seven being fatal. The weather is rather cooler to-day, and the sky is overcast.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamer "New York" from Aspinwall—$1,430,000 in Gold.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The steamer *New York*, arrived from Aspinwall, brings Panama dates to the 1st inst., and $1,430,000 in gold from San Francisco.

Chili, Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador are said to have formed a league to free Cuba from Spain, and application has been made to Venezuela and Colombia to join the alliance—the three first named to furnish money, and the others men; while hopes are entertained of help from the United States by the emigration of Southerners through Florida.

Advices from Bogota announce the installation of the new President, Mosquera. He has disapproved of the act of Congress giving certain annuities to nuns, in consideration of the confiscation of their property. The Senate insisted on carrying out its measure, and the result was that an armed mob paraded the streets and entered the Senate Chamber, and by threats compelled Congress to sanction the veto of the President. This is thought to be the first step towards Mosquera declaring himself permanent Dictator.

The contracts made by Mosquera while Minister to Europe to sell the Panama Railroad, to build a railroad across Chiquiri, and others of a foolish nature unpublished, but which will never be realized, give an impetus to these schemes in order to force the Panama Railroad Company to improve their facilities.

Everything denoted a speedy revolution throughout the republic; but if Mosquera does not die, he will probably fight his way through.

Matters are gloomy along the south coast. Great dissatisfaction exists in Chili, and a change of government must soon take place. Peru seems on the verge of a revolution. The return of "Old Boots" Cartella appears the signal for a disturbance, and he is hard at work trying to get into power again. The decree of Prado against certain Church privileges has hurt him greatly, and the banishment of the Spanish gives great dissatisfaction.

Central America remains tranquil. Costa Rica still suffers greatly from the scarlet fever.

The Isthmus is quiet, but a change in the Government is anxiously looked for. The early rains have caused much dysentery.

The Revolt in Cuba.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—The Baltimore *Sun* publishes the following account of the reported revolt in Cuba, which was received from Captain Rollins, of the steamer *Cuba*, which arrived yesterday. She left Havana on the 4th instant. A few hours previous to sailing, a citizen of Havana received letters from Puerto Principe, giving an account of a serious revolt in that place. The Cuban officials had not made public any account of the affair, but the statements of the writer of the letter are said to have created intense excitement in Havana. The substance of the letter is to the following effect:—

"About the 29th ultimo information was sent by the civil and military authorities of Puerto Principe to the Captain-General at Havana, that in that place, as well as in the neighborhood, a spirit of revolt was observed for some time past, and treasonable language used openly in public houses. The authorities at Havana, however, paid no heed to the warning until news came that a portion of the population had broken out in open revolt, and declared for the independence of Cuba and a separation from the Spanish Government. On the 1st inst. a military force consisting of five companies stationed at Puerto Principe, were sent against the insurgents to bring them to order. A fight ensued, in which the Colonel was killed, and two officers mortally wounded, while three companies of Spanish soldiers went over to the insurgents. The latter thus reinforced, and numbering over 7000, proceeded to the mountain region. The moment this news was known in Havana, three steamers were despatched with troops to the place of revolt, but before they were fairly on their way, which was on the 3d, stirring intelligence arrived that four steamers, with two thousand troops on board, made their appearance near Neuvitas, bearing the Chilian flag, and effected a landing in the vicinity. All the discontented thereupon proceeded to the place of rendezvous, and it was believed that the revolt had its ramifications throughout the whole Island. Among those who left Puerto Principe, there were about one thousand negroes, who it is asserted were armed by their owners to join the insurgents. The whole affair was looked upon as a general revolution of the natives to free themselves from the Spanish rule."

From Mexico—Imperial Reports of the Situation.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—A letter from the Imperial Governor of the Department of Tepic, Mexico states that the Liberal General Crono has withdrawn to Culican, leaving small detachments near Mazatlan to annoy the French. He had made no offensive movement since the 5th of May.

The Imperialists had received orders to commence an active campaign in Sinolo and Sonora.

Some of the Juarists had appeared at several points in Jalisco, but were easily repulsed.

Respect to the Memory of Lieutenant-General Scott.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—The flags were displayed at half-mast yesterday in honor of the memory of Lieutenant-Gearral Scott, and half-hourly guns were fired from all the forts in the harbor.

Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The steamer *City of Manchester*, from Liverpool, *Morning Star*, from New Orleans, and *New York*, from Aspinwall, have arrived.

The *City of Manchester* passed the steamer *Edinburgh*, for Liverpool, off Galley Head.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Cotton firm at 36@38c. Flour is dull; 5000 barrels sold; State $6·50@10·15; Ohio $8·75@13·75; Western $6·50@9·10; Southern drooping, sales of 850 barrels at $10·20@17; Canadian drooping, sales of 800 barrels at $9@13·90. Wheat heavy; sales of 7000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee is quoted at $2·40. Corn declining; sales of 90,000 bushels at 89@90c. Beef quiet. Pork heavy; 1200 barrels Mess sold at $32@32·75. Lard dull. Whisky dull.

ARGUMENT OF WILLIAM A. PORTER, ESQ.,

In the Case of the Pennsylvania and Sunbury and Erie Railroad Companies vs. The Atlantic and Great Western, Catawissa, Reading and East Pennsylvania Railroad Companies—On behalf of the Defendants—Delivered before the Supreme Court at Wilkesbarre.

Phonographically Reported by R. Alexander West.

Judge Black, F. B. Gowen, Esq., Governor R. J. Walker, having spoken on behalf of the defendants, and Mr. Gibbons and Mr. Cuyler on behalf of the complainants, Judge Porter made the concluding argument, as follows:

Strange, indeed, may it please your Honors, was the remark that has just fallen from my learned opponent, "a lawless invasion of the complainants' rights." A man calls on me by a bill in equity to show how I claim certain rights. I make my answer to his bill, and present it to the Court, and ask them to decide upon it. Am I to be arraigned for a lawless invasion of his rights? A man sues me on a promissory note, and I state what are the facts connected with it, and the next thing I hear is that I am entering upon a lawless invasion of his rights.

This is very much akin to other words which fell most painfully upon my ear—most extraordinary words, such as are seldom heard in argument, and which I could hope never to hear again, "the dishonesty and bad faith" of the position taken by the defendants in this case. What will come next! The Pennsylvania Railroad Company talking about dishonesty and bad faith! I will tell you what did come next. The attempt to read here from a newspaper something that was there said about some attempt of somebody to try the effect of a bribe on the Secretary of the Commonwealth, a thing as absurd as it would be impossible.

Mr. R. J. Walker—It had nothing at all to do with our case.

Mr. Porter—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company talking about bribes! What is to come next? Will the Pennsylvania Railroad Company next inveigh about motive power as a means of conveying passengers? I do not know whether you observed what went on after the trial of that humane and amiable gentleman whose name was introduced into the case by the Attorney General. I mean Mr. Probst, who was furnished with quarters for a certain time at the public charge near the city of Philadelphia. He cut the throats of the father, the mother, the children, and finally the innocent babe, and he spent the most of his time from that hour to the day of his execution in inveighing against murder. Almost the last thing he said before execution was that he thought he ought to be hung about as often as the number of murders he had committed. Probst talking about murder! The Pennsylvania Railroad Company talking about dishonesty and corruption! What will come next?

As to this city of Philadelphia, in which we all have a common interest, what has the city of Philadelphia to do with this case? I do not know whether your Honors have kept up with the course of science respecting the diseases of the human eye, and whether you have seen that the learned surgeons who treat that subject in our hospitals have invented a pair of spectacles having an aperture in the glass of about one-eighth of an inch in diameter, so that no one can see through them, except in one direction and at one object. Is that the way you are to sit in this case, Judges of this great State, to whom every man in the Commonwealth looks for the protection of his rights? If the day should come when your Honors shall be dwarfed from great, intelligent, learned magistrates, deciding for the people of the whole commonwealth, when you shall be induced to look, in questions of this magnitude, involving the fortunes of hundreds of thousands of people, at one small spot such as that, and have your eyes directed to nothing else, how will it be possible to hope for a just decision of any case?

But there are those who think that the city of Philadelphia has a deeper stake in this question than she has ever had in any question of a similar kind. This is my opinion, and it is the opinion of my colleague, Mayor Henry, who has treated me so generously in this matter, that he desires me to make this argument; and what that gentleman does not know about the interests of Philadelphia no other man need attempt to learn. I do believe that the city of Philadelphia has in this thing a chance which she never has had before! Think of it! Think of the advantage that would accrue to the people of Philadelphia when a man could stand in the far west, with two rival lines of railroads running directly to Philadelphia, and say—"How much will you carry me and my merchandise for to Philadelphia?" And again, when a man can stand in the city of Philadelphia, with two great rival lines of railroad leading out of it, and say to these companies, "For how much will you transport me and my freight to the west?" I tell you the advantage to that city would be incalculable.

But it is not the city of Philadelphia, nor the State of Pennsylvania, that we are to consider here. These charters were not made for the city of Philadelphia. These great rights were given by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to these corporations for the benefit of the whole people, and this Commonwealth has never before had such a chance to secure a rival railroad line running through the northern part of the State to the great west, through such counties as Venango, Clearfield, Jefferson, Centre and Northumberland, must this road run—counties, the existence of which is scarcely known to that large class of persons who think that the world is bounded by the Delaware and the Schuylkill. A rival road running through these counties, in opposition to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company—what better than that could the State of Pennsylvania desire? At the end of five years from the completion of such a road the State of Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia could afford to burn every security they own in the present railroads and still be the richer.

If you will look at the parties interested and the projects contemplated in this enterprise, (such as all the nations of antiquity could not have accomplished,) you will see that it is not a matter to be discouraged, but to be encouraged. If a rival line to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, founded as this great enterprise is founded, be, as the Pennsylvania Company call it, a monster rival, then the best thing which, with all respect to the Court, I deem it can do for Pennsylvania, is to decide this question in favor of this monster. I care nothing about its being constructed or operated by British capital. If these English gentlemen will come over here and expend millions upon millions of dollars for the purpose of building a railroad across our State, by which every citizen in the commonwealth shall be benefited, I have no objection to make to it. If the projectors make money by it I shall not covet their money. If they lose money I shall not grieve over that circumstance. The learned gentleman asks with what face we come into this court and raise this question. I will tell him. It is with an honest face. It is with faces that never were afraid to meet the gaze of mortal man, because we never did anything that we were ashamed to lay before the world. I think your Honors must conclude with me that where it is necessary to introduce such matters as these the case must be very bare of merit in itself.

I have here but one desire, but one purpose, but one duty. I want to say that which will be useful to you. There is something that comes after an argument; there is something that is called a consultation, in which I have sometimes been led to remark that cases are more ably argued than they were before the bench. The reason is, that you throw out of consideration altogether those foreign topics which seem to be introduced with so much ingenuity, and which seem to exert some influence at the time, but which die away and disappear in the severe discussion of the consultation. I have made this observation that while before you in our arguments, we introduced numerous topics, to the number, sometimes of scores or hundreds. When you come to pronounce your decisions, you seldom, if ever, dwell upon more than one, two, or at most three or four points. Everything else disappears; therefore, if I can say anything that will aid in bringing your minds to a direct conclusion in deciding this case, that is the only ambition I have.

I sat, yesterday, and for nearly an hour after he commenced, heard the remarks of Mr. Gibbons in profound astonishment; and this morning, with equal wonder, I listened to those of Mr. Cuyler for more than half an hour upon the discussion of matters that can have no bearing, no pertinency, no relevancy to this case. Let it be assumed for the moment that we have not the right to build one of these railroads between Franklin and Milton. What right has the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to inquire into that? Argument after argument, observation after observation, citation upon citation were expended both yesterday and to-day to try to show you that we have no right to build these roads, and that this Atlantic and Great

Western Road was not built in the right place; but that it ought to have been built somewhere between Meadville and Erie. How is it possible to get that question before the Court? I can make a railroad over my own lands, and it concerns myself alone It is an individual right. But when I come to make a railroad through the lands of other people and to issue stock to irresponsible parties, it becomes a franchise. It is a royal prerogative in the hands of the subject. How is it possible for any private person or persons to raise any questions about my right to do this?

Suppose the Attorney General out of the case altogether, and that you had never heard of him in it. How is it possible that six sensible, intelligent men, looking at each other here, can doubt for a single moment about any question like that. But when the Attorney General does come into Court, and when he does bring his *quo warranto* and does not touch a single question about this road between Franklin and Milton, but confines himself to other matters, are private parties to be allowed to take up these questions and have a decision of them whenever they please? It has been said that the Atlantic and Great Western Company had the right to appoint a constable somewhere in the region of Erie. But the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has never been appointed High Constable! The Pennsylvania Railroad Company was never authorized by law to raise these questions before the Court any more than any private man within the State.

Ah! But this is to be a rival road. The complainants have printed this in their bill. They have put it in their argument. They have averred it with tenfold earnestness upon this floor. Two-thirds of the opposing argument was taken up with this question of rivalry. Is rivalry a ground for the jurisdiction of a court of equity? Fraud is; account is; trust is; and the exercise of unlawful authority is; but I have never heard that rivalry formed such a ground. When the Pennsylvania Railroad Company finds that anybody is rivalling her interests, is she to assume the place of the commonwealth, and come in here armed with sovereign power? If every time anybody is about to do anything which she thinks may injure her, she is to file a bill in equity and bring these questions here, where is the thing to end?

Your Honors sometimes read the newspapers. The complainants' counsel certainly do. Perhaps you may have seen there some account of the labors of that man in Jersey City who is constructing a flying machine. His operations are carefully concealed, and he works in an enclosure closely boarded up, so that nobody can oversee him. But it is a large machine, constructed so as to operate somewhat on the principle of the rotary fan. It is to have a rudder and to go by steam. It is not to go very high, just over the tops of the houses; but it is to accomplish something like 180 miles an hour. I believe from what I have heard of this adventurer, that he has just as much confidence in his machine as the complainants' counsel have in the success of their argument. Suppose the machine to succeed, and your Honors to desire to go to Pittsburg to open court there? You can go in two hours.

Is not that rivalry? Should not the Pennsylvania Railroad Company file a bill to restrain the completion of this flying machine, by which their fares and tolls are to be taken away? After a few trial trips are made with it, I certainly shall not trouble myself to go home in cars of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, or the Northern Central, or the Pennsylvania Road, but I shall hurry home by a shorter passage through the air. The gentlemen on the other side may be waiting for the completion of the machine, but they may then be too late. Ought they not at once to file a bill in equity to restrain the inventor from rivalling their road? Is not this a fair case of rivalry?

Suppose two men should undertake to run a horse race, and thus violate the law. Your Honors might go after them and not catch them, and the race might develop the fact that the horse is the best locomotive a man can adopt. They might run faster for a while than the Philadelphia trains, and thus constitute a new rivalry to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Would not the gentlemen be justified in enjoining horses from running? When are we to stop, may it please your Honors, if we are to get into this imaginary line of argument? Can it be possible that when judges such as you are come to consult over this case that questions like these will give you any trouble? If they are to say as they do here—for this is the ground of their case—if they say that the commonwealth, the king, the owner of the soil, the great sovereign power to which we all ought to be obedient, shall not raise these questions, but that a private party may raise them, what is to be the end of it? Take this away and where is the Pennsylvania Railroad? She has no case at all.

I will not abuse these parties as they did us, but I wish to follow up some of the observations made before the Court. One of the counsel spoke of the serpent and the toad. He compared the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company to the serpent. I am afraid that the Gettysburg Railroad was running in his mind, for that looked more like a serpent than anything else in the railroad way. Or is the Pennsylvania Railroad to be called a serpent and the Philadelphia and Erie the toad? I believe it is one of the chief uses of the toad to furnish food for the serpent, as the Philadelphia and Erie supplies food to the Pennsylvania Company, and the Pennsylvania Railroad seems to have swallowed the poor Philadelphia and Erie, as the serpent swallows the toad.

But, may it please the Court, the State and not the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is the proper party to complain of the acts alleged here as violations of law. The interference of the Pennsylvania Railroad reminds one of the story that General Jackson used to tell of an old man in Tennessee, who, in the course of his life, amassed a large fortune. When he was near the end of his life, and the secret could be of no further service to him, he divulged it, and the secret was minding his own business. That is what the Court should say to these complainants. It is not the business of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to complain of the violation of the franchises of the Commonwealth. The State alone is the judge of what is necessary to preserve and vindicate the law.

I do not know that to establish so plain a principle of law authorities are needed; but take the case of the Schuylkill County Bank, at the suit of Murphy, where the inquiry was refused on the same ground that I have stated as a reason here. Take the case of the Beaver Meadow Railroad Company against the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. Everybody is familiar with the history of that case. Day after day and week after week it was contested before the present Chief Justice. The Lehigh Navigation Company were required, under their charter, to do one of two things at a certain point. They were required to make an election whether at that place they would build their navigation works or build their railroad. We were building a railroad just on the spot, so that we wanted to know what they would elect We said to them, "Gentlemen, please make your election. Let us know whether you will build a dam here, or whether you will build a railroad; because, by the terms of your act of incorporation, you are required to do one of these two things!" But the Chief Justice said, that is a matter for the commonwealth to decide and not for you. If the commonwealth were to say to this company, you must make your election and either build your dam or your railroad, then the Court would have to take notice of the authority of the commonwealth, but you cannot raise the question.

That was the doctrine laid down, clearly and unmistakably there. That is the doctrine that has been maintained in every imaginable case, in every imaginable form. That is the doctrine for which I contend in this case. How is the Pennsylvania Company to raise the question about the right of the Atlantic and Great Western Company to complete their line from one point to another, to build a road between Franklin and Milton? Suppose they have no right, and the commonwealth choses not to contest it. Even if the act be not lawful, (which we do not for a moment admit, for it is a plain statute,) but even if it be not lawful, the commonwealth may decline to contest the exercise of the right. Can a rival company then do it?

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is not within sixty miles of the Catawissa Railroad Company. It cannot set foot on it. It cannot go there. It cannot put a sill or a rail there. She has not even the right of massacre there—a right which these railroad companies seem to be so reluctant to yield. She cannot go there and slaughter innocent people. How then does it concern the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, that we have made a contract with the Catawissa by which we have leased that road? What right has she to dispute that lease? Rivalry? Rivalry will not do!

But Andrew Scott has a bill. Did I hear fall from such lips as those of the complainants' counsel the word "sham?" Did I hear aright? Apply that doctrine to Andrew Scott. It is a very unusual thing to hear in a court of justice language like this. It would not have been heard now but for the fact that the counsel was driven to it by the stress of his situation, by the meagreness of his case, and by finding himself pinched round and round by the questions from the bench and by the arguments on this side of the case. Apply that same doctrine to Andrew Scott. Who is he? Where does he come from? I thought when he was first mentioned that he might be descended from the old hero of Lundy's Lane, such belligerent qualities did he manifest in this case. But I found otherwise. If he have any ancestral pride, he may perhaps boast his descent from the "Author of Waverly," to judge from the romantic and poetic turn of mind displayed in his bill. He has 12 shares of the old stock of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company of Pennsylvania. They are very valuable, he thinks, and so indeed they are. They are worth $600. He prizes them. He wants to enjoy the income while living, and dying, to bequeath them as a legacy to his children. He will not sell them. He will not take the par value of them. He will not go, under this law, and have their value assessed as the law points out. He opposes that.

He will not take indemnity for them to-day. He will not take a bond of $100,000 to secure him against the loss of $600. Not he! Andrew Scott is so virtuous, so indignant, that he will have nothing on this wide earth but a bill in equity. What a fortunate coincidence that was on the part of Mr. Scott when he happened to get into the hands of two such able and distinguished gentlemen as the counsel of the Pennsylvania and Philadelphia and Erie Railroads; a coincidence almost as remarkable as that other coincidence, that while for months, up to the trial of this cause in the Court below, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had an advertisement in Appleton's Guide stating that their road connected with the Atlantic and Great Western Railway at Corry, and immediately after the matter came into Court, by a singular chance the advertisement happened to slip out and not to occur there again!

What does Andrew Scott say? He says that he is afraid of a *quo warranto*; that he is afraid that the Attorney-General will succeed in his *quo warranto* taken out against the Company in which he owns $600 worth of stock. Now mark it, your Honors, after the word "sham" which has been used here, Andrew Scott comes into court and assumes the expenses of a suit which may amount to six, seven or eight thousand dollars. (Our own paper book cost us $1500 just to print.) He says he is afraid of losing his stock. He ought to be here by the side of his counsel to hear his case tried. Had he been here, to his amazement and horror he would have seen his own counsel stand up in court and ask your Honors that this *quo warranto* shall be successful. And not only that. They not only ask for that which Mr. Scott says will strip him of every dollar of his rights, but my friend Mr. Cuyler must, in his argument, eulogize the argument of the Attorney-General and call it by such phrases as solid, compact mass of reasoning—that very argument which is to take away from Andrew Scott every dollar of his rights in this case. Is that a sham? Was there ever before seen such a spectacle as that of a stockholder filing a bill to restrain a Company because he fears that a *quo warranto* will issue against the Company, and that very stockholder, by his counsel coming into court, and by an elaborate argument endeavoring to show that the *quo warranto* of which he is so much afraid ought to be successful!

Mr. Gibbons—Can you show me how a *quo warranto* can hurt the stock of Mr. Scott?

Mr. Porter—I thank the gentleman for the suggestion. The answer to the question is given by Mr. Scott himself. He avers in his bill that he is afraid that the *quo warranto* will be successful, and that it will strip him of his stock.

Mr. Gibbons—He does not say that!

Mr. Porter—He does so in substance; he says he is afraid that his stock is in peril, and as a proof of it says that a *quo warranto* has been issued, and the inference is direct. Andrew Scott comes here and says that the *quo warranto* imperils his property, and his counsel turn round and pray that the *quo warranto* may be successful. They commend the Attorney General. They call his argument splendid, and say that nothing can be said in reply to it—that nothing can equal it. Is not Mr. Scott's bill a sham? Does it not show that there was much force in the observation of that learned English Judge, who said that he would not allow a man to come into court who held such stock as this, when he made himself a mere puppet of a rival company. I quote the words of the Judge.

Must not a man come into a court of equity with clean hands? Must he not come having a real case? Is it possible that any party can come in and buy one or two shares of stock in our company or any other company, and then allege that he is injured and refuse to take damages, refuse to be idemnified, refuse any and every offer of settlement that can be made, set himself up as a real party, and then by his counsel ask for the success of the very proceeding that he says will injure his stock! If there ever was a sham surely this is.

I come now to the main question in this case as I understand it; though other questions have been introduced from time to time, the main question is the consideration of these acts of Assembly. There was an act passed on the 13th of March, 1847, which provided "that in all cases where two railroads in this commonwealth are or shall be connected, it shall be lawful for the company owning either of the said railroads (with the consent of the company owning the other of the said railroads) to run its cars and locomotive engines upon said other railroad and to erect water stations and other buildings for the due accommodation of the cars and engines employed thereon; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed or interpreted to release or exonerate any company owning a railroad from the obligation and duty which may be imposed by existing laws of transporting, subject to the rules and regulations of said companies, by locomotive steam engines, the cars, whether loaded or empty, of all persons and companies who may require such transportation, over and along so much and such parts of their railroad as locomotive steam engines shall be run upon, whether they be run by the company owning the road or by any other company."

That act speaks of two companies. It speaks of connecting with a company. There the railroads must be connected. There must be two railroad companies, and the companies must have the right to run their cars and locomotives upon the railroad of the other company. That is not this case.

Twelve years afterward the Legislature took up the subject again. In the act of 29th March, 1859, it was enacted "that the act of 13th March, 1847, shall be so construed as to authorize companies owning any connecting railroads in the State of Pennsylvania, to enter into any leases and contracts with each other, in respect to the use, management and working of their several railroads. Provided, That the company so contracting for or leasing any such railroad may have the right to fix the tolls thereon, but not at a higher rate than is authorized by the charter of either of the said railroad companies."

"Of their several roads." They must be connected and they may make leases. Now it is said that this was merely a supplementary act. Not at all. It was a totally new and independent act, providing for other and independent matters, and differing in its provisions entirely from those of the preceding act.

Then came the act of 1861: "It shall and may be lawful for any railroad company;" not one or two companies, but for any railroad companies, however great their numbers may be, "created by and existing under the laws of this commonwealth, from time to time to purchase and hold the stock and bonds, or either, of any other railroad company or companies chartered by, or of which the road or roads is or are authorized to extend into this commonwealth—and it shall be lawful for any railroad companies to enter into contracts for the use or lease of any other railroads, upon such terms as may be agreed upon with the company or companies owning the same, and to run, use and operate such roads in accordance with such contract or lease; provided, that the roads of the companies so contracting or leasing shall be directly, or by means of intervening railroads, connected with each other."

They must be connected in one of two ways. First, either directly, or secondly, by an intervening railway. There is not one word in this act of 1861 about the cars of one road running upon the tracks of the other road. All that phraseology was dropped.

Ah! But they have not the right to fix tolls or fares. I wish our opponents had been right about that. I see great personal advantages to be derived from that construction. If that construction were put in force, then we would be relieved from the necessity of paying tolls or fares altogether, and would be allowed to ride free. It would be a happy circumstance for the community to have the power of locomotion free, as they would if the power to fix tolls and fares did not exist under this act. I am afraid that the personal consequences that would ensue from such a construction, would not be very permanent. I am afraid we shall have to pay our fares hereafter as heretofore. I am afraid that even my friends on the other side would abandon the position if they had the right to make a railroad and use it.

There was an old writer who said: If I am invited into the grounds of another to play leap-frog, as leap-frog can only be played by two, I have a right to bring some one else with me. It is an incident to the invitation he gives me to play leap-frog in his grounds. On the same supposition, if a man invites me to dine with him, I have a right to enter his front door as well as to sit down at his table and partake of his cheer. If a man has a right to do anything, the ordinary, practicable means for the doing of it are involved in the power to do it. It would be a fortunate thing for the people who ride over the Sunbury and Erie Railroad if the Pennsylvania Railroad lease of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad under this law stopped them from fixing the tolls and fares upon this road. What a delightful thing it would be for the people living near the confluence of these two rivers, to get into the cars and ride free to Erie or Corry! but that is a privilege I fear they will never enjoy.

His Honor Justice Read, in his opinion, so widely read and disseminated, and in regard to which there has been so much curiosity expressed, hung all the vast influence of his decision upon the meaning of the word connection. His Honor there fortifies himself by an allusion to an opinion of the Chief Justice in the Lehigh Valley case. As that has been alluded to by the learned Justice, I may be pardoned for saying a word upon it, as I happened to be concerned in it, and was so during the greater portion of last winter. It was a very laborate and intricate case, and as it now has come up in this case, let me strip it of any supposed authority from the learning and ability of the present Chief Justice. I can state it in a very few words, and when I have finished I am sure that your Honors, and even his Honor Justice Read, will see that it has no bearing on the present case.

Judge Packer, whose fame is now co-extensive with the commonwealth, had made a road from Easton up the Lehigh Valley, and when the road had been built as far as the town of White Haven, then Mr. Gibbons and Mr. Wharton, for the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, contested the right to go further. Two acts of Assembly came up for discussion. The first act authorized them to construct a railway at a point on the Beaver Meadow Road at or near Penn Haven, to a point at or near White Haven. This was the case argued before your Honors, and it was a remarkable case from the fact that when it commenced all the judges seemed to be against us, and when it concluded the opinion was unanimous in our favor, or nearly unanimous, one of the bench, I believe, Judge Agnew, remarking that while he did not entirely coincide with the views of his brethren, yet he would not dissent The other act was supplementary to this; authorizing the Company to construct a line of railroad from any point in the valley of the Lehigh near the mouth of the Quakake creek, in the county of Carbon, to another point upon the Lehigh and Susquehanna road, in Luzerne county, and the learned Chief Justice, in illustrating his opinion in that case, used the language in question. Unusually in illustrating a case, the illustration is applicable to other subjects than the one in hand. The Saviour of mankind never used a parable which was equally applicable to all views of the subject, but had generally in view one application, as in the case of the unjust judge.

In deciding the case the Chief Justice said: "The bill and affidavits profess the corporate purpose to reach the Wyoming coal field, and their charter requires them to connect with the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, and by a connection, I understand, such a union of the two roads, at some point, as shall enable cars to pass from one road to the other, for business purposes. Such a connection with the Lehigh and Susquehanna road must be formed by the plaintiffs before they finish their work, but I make no account of the fact that they have not yet selected the point of connection, nor disclosed it in the bill and affidavits."

The mind of the Chief Justice was there not upon *business connections* or *running connections*, as you will see by this circumstance. On the very day we were arguing the case: on the very day the case was decided and the Chief Justice delivered his opinion, and after that day the cars were running over both roads. We came up on them on Monday last, taking the cars at Bethlehem, which were not changed till they brought us here. There was no permanent connection at that time. There was not the most remote idea that the companies intended to form a running connection at all. Hostility was the word. Your honor can testify in regard to that road, and the roads connected with it, that have been running several years, (I think it is twelve years since I first took up the cudgels for Judge Packer against the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company,) that there was not the least idea of these roads forming a running connection. Why, the hostility was so great that at times it almost communicated itself to the counsel vicariously, as my friend, Judge Black, would say, and in all of the discussions of the case the acrimony was very great. Hostility was indeed hardly the word. There was no such thing as connection at all. The mind of the Chief Justice was upon the point whether the power to complete the road had been exhausted when the road came to a certain point, or whether we could extend the road when we got to that point to the coal fields of Luzerne county. It was a different question altogether, and therefore I propose to lay it out of view entirely.

Mr. Gibbons—In that case each corporation denied the right of the other to make the change.

Mr. Porter—I think I may say that each of these companies denied everything that the other ever asserted.

Mr. Gibbons—That was the point argued before a full bench.

Mr. Porter—That point was discussed before a full bench, when we got the case narrowed down to a point which could be argued. The fact was, however, that on the day of that argument and long afterward there was no permanent running connection between the roads, and they intended to have no running connection at all How, then, can the question there be called similar to this? I will just bring this question to the mind of the Chief Justice and of the Court. Suppose in the very heat of that argument, as we were laboring with might and main, straining every nerve to win the case, the Lehigh Navigation Company had changed its gauge, just as they went down two or three feet in their grade when we had reached the bridge, and thus dug what they hoped would be the grave of our case. Suppose they had changed the gauge at White Haven. Would that have changed the decision? They had a perfect right to make their road of any gauge desired. They could have changed it in a single night, but how could that have affected the result?

I come back to what I deem the great point in this case, the meaning of the word "connection." It is a very singular circumstance, an event of very rare occurrence, that so many parties can have a case of so much magnitude turning upon the meaning of a single word. There is nothing like it except the case before Judge Marshall, between McCullough and the State of Maryland, where he discusses the meaning of the word "necessary." He runs that discussion over several pages, distinguishing between "necessary" and "absolutely necessary." The discussion is probably one of the finest criticisms ever attempted.

But here are these large interests turning upon the word *connect*. It is of the very highest consequence that we should get at the meaning of this word, and the proper construction of the proviso that contains the phrase. What is it that is to connect? The phrase is not connecting rails. It is not connecting tracks. It is not connecting gauges. A railroad is something more than this. It is a railroad which is to be connected with another railroad. It is something more than connecting rails or connecting gauges. It is connecting roads

Now just let me throw a consideration first to the right of this and then to the left of it. The consideration I throw out to the right is, that where railroad gauges are not the same, cars can run from one road to the other. If there are two roads of different gauges, one being a gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches and the other a gauge of 4 feet 10 inches, the cars can pass from one road to the other without a passenger knowing it. Your Honors saw by the model submitted by Mr. Gowen how this was done. It was explained before your eyes. "Children's toys," did I hear Mr. Cuyler say? Were they? Ah, they were more than "children's toys;" they were the conceptions of a very acute mind, very well presented, and you saw the thing demonstrated before your eyes. No man doubts that, where the difference between connecting roads be only an inch or an inch and a half in gauge, the cars may pass to and from the different roads; but who will say that, in the progression of science, the time will not come when the ingenuity of man may not pass cars from a road of four feet eight and a half inches in gauge to one with a gauge of six feet? In England, where the gauges are very different, you find that the cars are halted and hoisted up for a few minutes. The cars are held up by jackscrews or other appliances, while the old trucks are run out and new trucks of a different gauge are run in. Then the cars move on without any change, and with scarcely anybody in the cars knowing anything about it at all. This obviation of the difficulty in the difference of gauge can be done by means of a new truck or by increasing the tread of the wheels. The fact is incontestible that cars may run from one road to the other where the gauges are different, and we are attempting here by moral reasoning to find out whether difference in gauge ought to make any difference in the legal interpretation of this term.

But, may it please your Honors, I throw another consideration out to the left of this, and that is that the gauges may be the same exactly and the cars cannot run from one to the other, the gauge being the same and the rails united. You may cause one of the roads to enter the other at such an angle that the cars cannot enter upon the other at all, but will come to a dead stand. You may connect them in such a way that in the ordinary running of railroads the cars cannot be run from one road over the other, the grade being too steep. Take the Portage Railway for instance: we used to run up to the grade of the Portage road, where the gauge was the same, but where the grade was so steep that the cars could not go up at all, and we had to go towards the heavens by the aid of new machinery. There may be roads of which the gauges are the same, but where the tracks of the two roads are laid so differently with respect to each other, one set of tracks being four feet apart and the other only eighteen inches apart, so that the cars used upon one road cannot be used on the other, because they would strike against each other the moment they met. There may be such a difference in tunnels. There may be such a difference in bridges. There may be such a difference in the cars themselves which are used and owned by one road that they cannot run on another road of the same gauge. I therefore point to these two conditions of the case that cars can run from one road to another, when the gauges are different, and that cars cannot run from one road to another where the gauges are the same.

Then comes another element into the case that by the law of Pennsylvania—the law at this very hour—any railroad company has the right to establish or to change its gauge as it desires. If a company connecting with another road of similar gauge desires to thwart that other road, or for any other purpose to change its gauge, it has a perfect right to do so. It is not even to be done by the stockholders; the power is committed to the directors, under the law, to change the gauge of their road without consulting with anybody else. And now comes into the case what I deem the overwhelming consideration, that where there are two roads of the same gauge connected by an intervening road also of the same gauge, and a road at one end makes a lease with a road at the other end by virtue of being connected by an intervening road of equal gauge, the lease is perfect. Does anybody doubt the right to make the lease of the road in that state of the case? Remember, that neither contracting party is required to own the intervening road. There is nothing said about the intervening road. There is not one word in the statute, or in any statute, that alludes to owning the road so intervening. Now comes in the overwhelming fact that it may be held by an enemy in such a way that you cannot use it. It may be held by hostile owners, who, the moment that your lease is completed, will turn round and alter their gauge. The lease is perfected; the bonds are issued; the stock is all taken; but the alteration of the gauge of the intermediate road destroys the lease and destroys the bonds and stock. Thirty millions of dollars gone in the twinkling of an eye! Can this be possible?

Yet this is the view taken by the other side. The fact that the bonds are held by foreigners, I suppose, has no bearing upon the case, except that your Honors would be apt to be more tender to them, out of generosity. The moment you decide for the other side, you pronounce in favor of the most tremendous repudiation ever known in judicial history—a state of things to which my friend Governor Walker will say that the occurrences in Mississippi a few years ago were mere nothing. These companies, your Honors, can never take up their original status. How is it possible that stock which has been cancelled and destroyed can be restored? A man is not bound to surrender a franchise to the sovereign power, but when he goes through the operation of surrender, and when he goes through this operation of consolidation, how is it possible for any court to put him back where he stood before? To decide this case for the other side will be lending the seal of your official approbation to the most monstrous repudiation ever heard of on earth. Observe, I am supposing that one road has been leased to the other road, with a perfect road running between them.

That this has been done in the most lawful manner, in the most perfect manner—that it has been done in such a way that not even a Philadelphia lawyer could object to it, I am supposing the case of a perfect and absolute lease. I am supposing that these companies have got together by virtue of the existence of the intervening road—that they have perfected their arrangements, cancelled their old stock, issued their new stock, sold their bonds and put the whole thing into such a shape that it cannot be put back, and that after all this has been done, this intervening road, this third party, foreign to the contract and a stranger altogether to the agreement, changes its gauge. What will then be the result? Is it possible that you can control it in changing its gauge? Why, the law gives them the right to change it whenever the directors deem it advisable to do so. Shall another road say that they shall not do this thing? Suppose we were to go to that other road and say to them "you must not change your gauge; that will interfere with our lease, and you must not put finger upon it!" They would at once answer, "We do not know you; we have not the honor of your acquaintance!"

Here is a railroad, owned, we shall suppose, in Baltimore, the Northern Central Railroad. Over it, as a connecting road, the cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad run to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company leased the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, because they were connected by the intervention of the Northern Central road, the gauges of all three roads being similar. Now, suppose the Northern Central Company changes its gauge. Then the lease of the Philadelphia and Erie is not a valid lease, the connection is not perfect. It is not a mechanical connection, and, therefore, the lease they have made is no lease. Now, can any man answer me that point? Will any one say that if the connection formed between two roads by an intervening road of similar gauge be broken by the change of that gauge, the intervening road can be controlled in their gauge. Suppose a bill be filed in equity to restrain them from changing their gauge, the Court would promptly say there is no ground for this suit. The law declares that they may change their gauge at will, and that would finally determine the matter.

I am trying to place before the Court the facts material to the great questions at issue. I am trying to speak as plainly as a counsel should speak. I am, indeed, endeavoring to throw out the strongest considerations we can offer, not only to sway the judgment of your Honors, but to induce his Honor Judge Read to reconsider the opinion that he gave in Philadelphia, and to show him, if we can, that in this question the matter of gauges is wholly unimportant.

Ah, but your road is not completed, say our opponents. You have never built your road from Franklin to Milton. Does that affect the question? What prevents a company that has made a lease of any other road, be that lease perfect or imperfect, from building ten roads? What prevents it from building any number of roads which the State may authorize it to build? Is there any restriction in that statute whether they build the road or do not build it? The intervening road is not the road to be built; and suppose we never build the road from Franklin to Milton, how does that affect the construction of the act? Is there any intervening road required to be built? Is there any requirement on our part to build any road, or any inability to build a road which the Legislature gives us the power to build?

But then there is a suggestion from the other side which we had not thought of. It is so kind, so strikingly kind—it is so amiable in its nature, that I do not know to which of the learned counsel on the other side to attribute it. They are both such amiable men—both so full of natural and proper sympathy—that I do not know to whom to attribute this sudden interest in our welfare. The objection they offer is "delays of transhipment."

Is it not kind in them thus to interest themselves in relieving us from such difficulties? But what business is it of theirs what *our* delays are? If by having a different gauge we require a more expensive transhipment than if the gauge were the same, whose business is that? Suppose the delays are greater, suppose the expense is greater, will not that help the Pennsylvania Railroad Company? She has a rival road in active operation. If people see that they can make a better arrangement with her, and have better accommodation and less delay, will not that help her? If the transhipment is bad, that is a very bad thing; but for whom? For us! This is a kind of sympathy for which we ought to be obliged to our learned friends, if it would in any way affect the decision in the case.

Let me, in what I have further to say on this subject, call your attention to three things in determining how this word "connect" is to be construed. I say *first* that it is to be interpreted according to its popular meaning. In your philosophical reading your Honors must have made this observation, that the popular meaning of a term is always the right meaning. The technical meaning of a term is generally unreliable, for the reason that it is usually the work of a few scholars, while the popular meaning embodies the sense of all mankind, and therefore you will find that it is the popular meaning of the word which is the safest in the interpretation of any written passage. Especially is this so in the construction of an act of assembly. Here we must take the popular meaning. These acts are not written by lawyers. They are not passed by lawyers. The Legislature—happily or unhappily, I leave the honorable Court to determine—is not always filled with lawyers.

You may remember the incident that occurred when the provision for the revisal of our civil statutes was before the Legislature; a blank was left in the statute for two names, and a member moved that it be filled with the names of one lawyer and one man of common sense! These bills may be passed by men of common sense, but not by lawyers. They are not written by lawyers, and it is therefore not to technicalities that we are to look in their interpretation. If you say that the construction of a term is to be something different from the popular acceptation of its meaning, that would be just like writing a law and hanging it up where nobody could see it. It is the masses that are eminently affected by these acts, and therefore you are to give the terms employed such a construction as is popularly given to them.

What is the popular meaning of the word connect or connection? This case was running in my mind when I came to Wilkesbarre on Monday. I thought of it when I left my home, and thinking about it I determined to make an experiment on the conductor and see what he would say. When I entered the North Pennsylvania Railroad car I said to the conductor: "Does this road connect with the Lehigh Valley Road?" "Yes, sir." "Is it a close connection?" "Yes, sir, you will not have to wait more than ten minutes." So when I reached Bethlehem I had to change the car and enter another one. I did not object. I regarded it as a connection. It is so regarded by nine-tenths of the men with whom you are daily thrown into contact. No idea of gauge ever rises in the mind of any man when you put such a question as that to him. He has no idea of the difference of gauge in his mind.

Do not confound the word connect with the word unite. Similar things may be united, but when united they become one and the same thing. You can say that a man is united to his wife, and generally it is a blessed and happy union, "They twain shall be one flesh." We speak of the United States united into one compact and glorious whole. That was the doctrine of General Jackson's proclamation of 1831, a doctrine which I always believed to be sound; one Union, a glorious whole. They are not connected States nor confederated States, where one may go out and withdraw tomorrow if she chooses. They are United States, and the term connected would be out of place. It is not connection, but union." Here is a paper book. Here is the contract between the Reading Railroad Company and the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, and here is another pamphlet which one of the young gentlemen in my office connected, tied together with a string. Here is another book, and the same two pamphlets I first held up are here, bound within one cover. That is a union. No man would call it a connection, or a connected book, any more than he would speak of the argument of the gentlemen on the other side as a connected argument.

I suppose you can say with the utmost propriety that a line of boats connects with a line of stage-coaches. But they are not the same at all. I suppose that I can say with perfect propriety that a turnpike is connected with a railroad, but when I do so, the idea of similarity is not present to the mind. If you were to take a drive out of Philadelphia, on what is almost the only pleasant avenue on which to drive out of the city—the Township Line Road—and were to ask any toll-keeper, "What does this road connect with?" although it is a turnpike of a very different gauge from Broad street, he would promptly answer "Broad street!" We may say that this Susquehanna River is connected with the Ocean. How? By means of Chesapeake Bay. But the gauge is not the same, neither the gauge of Ocean, Bay, or River. So, with equal correctness, we may say that the French Emperor, that marvelous embodiment of intellect and energy, as useful as it is wonderful, is connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea, by a canal through the neck of land that in turn connects Asia with Africa. The Emperor says he will perfect the connection; but anybody who has ridden on the Mediterranean for a few hours, as I believe one of your Honors has, will say that it is a different thing from the Red Sea.

So we may speak of the Isthmus of Panama as connecting the two continents of America, one of which looks like a stout, well favored, broad shouldered man, and the other like a ham bone of the leanest sort. So, also, we speak of the Straits of Dover and the bodies of water they connect on either side of the German Ocean and the English Channel, without having present to the mind at all the idea of similarity or identity. Take the human body. A man's head is connected with his trunk by his neck; and it is a very important connection, as that gentleman whose name was introduced into this argument, the other day, Mr. Probst, ascertained by that accident which happened to him in the jail-yard, in the presence of the Sheriff. The head is connected with the body by the neck, and yet I have known men between the gauges of whose heads and whose stomachs there was no identity. We may speak of the lungs being connected with that little organ, no larger than my fist, that lies under my breast, the heart—capable, were an artery suddenly cut off, of ejecting my blood several feet into the air; and yet there is no similarity or identity between the lungs and the heart.

Take the external man. I may venture on an observation on these eye-glasses, which I seldom put on when anybody is looking, but frequently use when no one is observing it. These eye-glasses are connected by a slender arch But there is no similarity whatever between the glasses and the arch. Take an old-fashioned watch seal. I do not happen to have one. You say that a watch seal is connected with the watch by a chain. Here is a bunch of keys; they are connected by a ring, but there are none of them alike. My horse is connected with the vehicle in which I ride by means of the traces; yet nobody would think of similarity there. The branches of a tree are all connected together, and are also connected with the trunk; but I never saw two branches of a tree that were alike. A telegraph operator would say my instrument here is connected with the wires, but it is a very different thing from the wires. The members of a domestic family are connected, and in this sense we speak of brothers being connected. We say that a man connects himself with the church, or connects himself with a political party. Lawyers are connected as colleagues in a cause, and to decide it Judges are in a certain sense connected on the bench, but there is no idea of similarity; and so, wherever you go, round and round, to any place you please, you will never have the idea of similarity in your mind when you use the word connect. This is the way in which the people use it.

But there is another mode of interpretation; I will therefore show you in the second place how these parties have used it, and in the third place I will show you how the State has used it.

These complainants have used it in the sense for which I argue, that the word connection is used without reference to gauge. In their annual report for last year they speak of connections existing between two certain roads of different gauges. They print the fact that they connect with roads of different gauges on their tickets, and they charge a passenger for such a ticket, which, if the doctrine of Mr. Gibbons be true, is the very highest injustice. They put into a passenger's hand, and take his money for, a ticket, informing him that they are going to carry him through from Philadelphia to Meadville over roads with which they connect, and over roads which are of dissimilar gauges.

In the contract of 1857, they say that the said companies do mutually covenant and do make certain connections and arrangements. That is, the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company and the Sunbury and Erie do this.

They say: "for the purpose of forming railroad connections." And again, "provided further, that after the aforesaid connections shall be made." And this is between these two identical roads in this contract, agreeing that connections will have to be formed, or that they have formed them, and that they hereby make the connections.

The word was used in certain resolutions. These parties, the managers of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, called a meeting at their office on the 16th of July, 1864, after the track of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company was built, and after the gauge had been fixed, for there has not been a rail laid down since; and they said this:

Resolved, That the President of this Company be instructed to notify (under the seal of the Company) the President and Directors of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company of the acceptance by this Company of all the obligations and conditions of the above recited act; and demand of said Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, on their part, a fulfilment of the same.

How could the Sunbury and Erie Road form the same and equal connections with the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, as that road then formed with the New York and Erie, the gauge of the roads being so entirely different? What answer was given to the bench on this subject? "Ah! well," they say, "but one part of this act destroys the other." There is a part which says we shall make the same or equal connections, and there is a part which says something else. The part which suits us we will take, and the other we will reject. How could they get over the fact that the gauge of the Sunbury and Erie was fixed, and the gauge of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad fixed? How could they call upon the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company to make the same connections with the Philadelphia and Erie that they made with other roads? How could they make equal and the same connections with both roads, one of which had a gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches, and the other of 6 feet. They did not believe at this time that difference of gauge should be considered in forming connections, otherwise they would not have sat down and agreed about forming connections, which they now say cannot be formed at all.

Then again this contract which was made on 21st of April, 1865, provided as follows.

"All business to or from the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, at or near Corry, and all business to or from Erie and Cleveland, or such other points west of Cleveland as may be determined by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, destined by this route, shall be rated as through trade."

Both the plaintiffs in this very case and the Catawissa Railroad, on the 21st of April, 1865, sat down to make an arrangement together for the purpose of dividing the profits that should result to both from trade and travel coming from Cleveland over the Atlantic and Great Western to the road of the Philadelphia and Erie and the Catawissa road, and they state that this shall be called a through trade—a business connection.

That is the way the parties use the term. I have now shown you how the people use it, and how the parties themselves use it.

But thirdly, how has the State used it, the great *parens patriæ*, the State of Pennsylvania, not the Pennsylvania Railroad Company? The delusion that she is the State is one of those vagaries of the imagination which will be removed by the decision in this case. How has the State used it? By the act of 22d April, 1863, it was declared "that the gauge of all railroads heretofore or hereafter to connect with the Philadelphia and Erie, on which the track is not now wholly or partly laid, shall conform to and be the same as the gauge of the Philadelphia and Erie." Now at the time of the passage of this law, every rail was laid upon the Atlantic and Great Western road, and thereby we were specially exempted by the Legislature from making our gauge the same as the Philadelphia and Erie as clearly as if the Atlantic and Great Western had been named in the act. The Legislature knew that our track was laid; they knew the state of things of which they were speaking, and the Legislature said that the gauge of all railroads connecting with the Philadelphia and Erie should be the same as the Philadelphia and Erie, except those whose tracks had been laid; that is, except the Atlantic and Great Western; that is, other companies shall conform to this gauge whose tracks have not been laid; but as to the Atlantic and Great Western, whose tracks have been laid, while we include other companies in the act, we except her. That is the way the State has treated the subject. It was her intention to say that the "Atlantic and Great Western need not conform her gauge to the gauge of the Sunbury and Erie, because the track of the former was laid." But as to all companies that shall build roads hereafter, their gauges shall be the same as the Sunbury and Erie. In other words, the Atlantic and Great Western is as fully excepted as if it had been excepted by name.

Look at the connections between the roads of our State and the New York and Erie Road. The New York and Erie Railroad is authorized to connect and does connect with the Williamsport and Elmira Road. The New York and Erie Railroad having a wide gauge of six feet, and the Williamsport and Elmira one of 4 feet 8½ inches.

The New York and Erie Railroad is authorized to make a connection with the North Branch Railroad, a road of its own gauge; and by the same act the North Branch Company is authorized to connect with the Elmira and Williamsport Railroad of 4 feet 8½ inch gauge. A connection is also authorized to be made with the New York and Erie and the Delaware and Belvidere Railroads.

The Catawissa and Towanda Company are authorized to build a road of 4 feet 8½ inches in gauge from Catawissa to some point not only where a connection can be made, but a proper and convenient connection with the New York and Erie Railroad of 6 feet in gauge. Then the Philadelphia Easton and Water Gap Railroad Company, incorporated while the general gauge law requiring all roads to make their gauges 4 feet 8½ inches was in force, was authorized to connect with the New York and Erie Railroads and with other roads of different gauges.

The Allegheny Valley Railroad was authorized to connect with any railroad in New York, the Allegheny Valley being a railroad of 4 feet 8½ inches in gauge. The Canton and Athens Railroad, which was incorporated while the general gauge act was in force, was authorized to connect its road with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, the latter having a 6 feet gauge. The North Branch Railroad, a narrow gauge, was authorized to connect with the New York and Erie, a broad gauge. The Towanda and Franklin Railroad was authorized to connect with the New York and Erie Railroad, broad gauge, and with the Williamsport and Elmira, narrow gauge. The Mahoning and Susquehanna is authorized to build a road of any gauge deemed advisable, and to connect with the Sunbury and Erie Railroad. The Lackawanna and Lanesburg Railroad was authorized to connect with the New York and Erie Railroad or with any other railroad.

Then there are numerous acts of Assembly into which I shall not travel far, one of which is that of 24th March, 1865: "That it shall be lawful for any railroad company, organized under the laws of this State, and operating a railroad either wholly within or partly within this State, &c., to consolidate with any other company whenever the two railroads to be consolidated shall form a continuous line of railroad directly or by an intervening railroad. *Provided*, that railroads terminating on the banks of any river *which are connected by a ferry* shall be deemed continuous under this act." Here is a ferry intervening, and yet the connection is by Legislative authority declared perfect.

I will not go much further into this mass of acts, which, however, you will find it extremely necessary to do, when you come to decide upon this question. The act of February 27, 1858, authorized the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to construct a railroad through Pennsylvania from Baltimore to the Ohio river, with authority to connect within this commonwealth with any other railroad or railroads, *canal or canals, or other works*. By the same act the right is given to connect the City of Pittsburgh with the main railroad. Then there is the Pennsylvania Canal act by which the Board of Canal Commissioners are required to locate a railroad across the mountain to connect the Juniata and Conemaugh sections of Pennsylvania Canal. Here you observe railroads are specially authorized to connect canals. The Canal Commissioners, by act 24th March, 1848, are authorized to survey the valley of the Monongahela from Pittsburgh to the Virginia line, and from Columbia to the mouth of the Connestoga, with a view of *connecting these streams* by a canal or railroad.

Then comes the act of 2d February, 1836, to connect the Cumberland Valley Railroad with the Pennsylvania Canal and with the Harrisburg, Lancaster and Portsmouth Railroad. Then comes the act of March 13th, 1837, by which authority was given to connect the North Branch Division of the Pennsylvania Canal with the slackwater navigation of the Lehigh by a railroad.

I have thus shown you how the State defines this word connect; I have shown you how it is used popularly; I have shown you how it is used by the parties themselves; I have shown you that in every instance the idea of identity or similarity between the things connected is never once present to the mind.

I will now go on to one or two other points Among others I will say a word about this contract of 31st October, 1860. I touch this contract which relates to the Catawissa Railroad, for a special reason. You would have heard a very able argument in conclusion, if the learned counsel for the Catawissa, Mr. Wharton, had not been confined to his room at the hotel by illness. I did not argue the case in Philadelphia, and I would gladly have shrunk from the work now, but for the kindness and generosity of my colleagues who have assigned to me the duty of closing the argument. Mr. Wharton's company is specially concerned here, and I will devote a little attention to it.

Your Honors will observe on page 47 of the large paper book, this contract between the Sunbury and Erie and the Catawissa Railroad Companies. It is very important that you should have what we believe to be a just conception of this contract. Our friends on the other side say this contract was a binding contract between the Sunbury and Erie and the Catawissa, by which the cars brought to Milton by the Catawissa Railroad were to pass over the road of the Sunbury and Erie from Milton to Williamsport, on certain terms. They say that that contract was abrogated and destroyed by the transfer of the Catawissa to the Atlantic and Great Western; and that the decree of this Court at Nisi Prius annuls and destroys it. How can they take this position? They say that this contract was annulled by the lease of 1865, and then they turn round and say that that lease itself is void. They say in effect that the contract of 1860 is void because the lease is void. Did your Honors ever hear such a reason as that offered in a court of justice before?

Judge Woodward—Suppose the lease is valid, what then?

Mr. Porter—I was just coming to that. This is the language: "In case of an assignment for the benefit of creditors by the Catawissa Railroad Company, a judicial sale or transfer of the road shall at any time take place, then this agreement shall thereupon, without any act upon the part of the party of the first part, be thereafter null, void and of no effect."

What is the meaning of this clause of the agreement? The Catawissa Company had been unfortunate; she had made an assignment for the benefit of creditors before. The parties therefore said, she may make another assignment for the benefit of creditors; we will provide for that, so that if she makes such an assignment again, then this contract, without any act of ours, but simply on account of such an assignment for the benefit of creditors, shall determine and be at an end. In the argument in the Court below, somebody took the liberty of changing the punctuation of this clause, and putting a comma after the word sale. We took the liberty, as it was not in the original, to leave it out. The insertion of the comma was probably not intended by the learned counsel; it was no doubt done by those unfortunate men, the printers, for we all know that printers sometimes take such liberties, and that sometimes they make blunders even in the highest of all documents, a judicial opinion. I know this to my own cost, for there are some opinions on record which I would like to have corrected, if possible.

What is the kind of a transfer meant? A transfer by means of an assignment for the benefit of creditors, that is what is meant by a judicial sale or transfer. Not a judicial sale, and a transfer of some other kind; we see this from the rest of the sentence. The whole sentence is to be taken together and not divided by a comma, but whether they are right in calling that a sale, or a transfer, that is a matter of no concern to your Honors, if it be not a judicial sale or transfer. The paper means that the transfer is to be made by a sort of judicial proceeding under a claim for indebtedness. Suppose it mean a judicial sale under a mortgage. There has been no sale under a mortgage. This is simply a lease of the road. I do not deem it necessary to cite law to show that when I make a lease of my house I do not sell my house, and the liens on the property are not disturbed by that lease at all. If I say to a man that I have a house in Walnut street which I shall lease to him for a year, I do not sell it to him. I expect at the end of a year to take my house back again. Observe from the whole sentence that the word transfer is indissolubly joined to the word sale. It is a very common thing with persons drawing these contracts to use more words than are necessary. They suppose it is a necessary legal form, but it is always a fault. It is a redundancy, and ought to be avoided in correct writing. It is frequently done in these contracts.

But read it as it is, an "assignment for the benefit of creditors or a judicial sale or transfer," can any man say to me that the lease of one road to another is a judicial sale or transfer? Passing by the other extraordinary thing that the transfer shall be void because the lease is void, I do not think we can be answered on this point. I can readily understand that the Sunbury and Erie, when it made this agreement, said to itself, "We are willing to deal with you, Catawissa Company; we know what you are, but we know what has occurred in the past and what may occur again, and if you pass into the hands of an officer appointed by the Court we do not care to be involved with him in any quarrel, and therefore if that is done the contract is at an end."

Mr. Cuyler—Our view is that the word judicial does not apply to the word transfer at all, but simply to the word sale. I suppose that there is no punctuation in the record, that there is no comma at all. But we believe that the road can be judicially sold. A transfer is another thing.

Mr. Gibbons—I think Mr. Cuyler is mistaken. I think there is in one of the copies a punctuation, and the gentlemen have punctuated it as it was in their copy. I suppose that the only way to read this is to read it like an act of Assembly, without any punctuation at all.

Mr. Porter—It is said on the other side that there is a comma between the word sale and transfer, and they propose to dissect it and read it a judicial sale, but not a judicial transfer. They wish to say, 1st, an assignment for the benefit of creditors; 2d, a judicial sale; 3d, or a transfer of any kind. To do this they must put in another word, an article. Their object is to dissect it, to dissever it, to disintegrate it. We read it a judicial sale or transfer; that is, the word judicial connected with the word sale and connected with the word transfer. Can there be any doubt about it? Does not a party when he comes into court and asks you to put in another word which is not in the paper, does he not show you the weakness of his mode of interpretation. We read it as it is, a judicial sale of transfer. Are you to say that it means an assignment for the benefit of creditors, or a judicial sale, or a transfer of some kind? This is to make another contract. This is to butcher the thing. This is to tear it to pieces, to tear the very bowels out of it.

Where is this mode of construction to end? Is it necessary for us to do as some of the old translators have done, to interpolate a word, a fact which frequently causes commentators and readers so much trouble? We read it as it was written when the contract was made, the word transfer not torn off from the other words and taken by itself, but connected with the previous members of the sentence as the parties wrote it.

What was the use of the word judicial at all, if it means a sale or transfer? What is the meaning of the word judicial in that connection? Why not have left it out altogether?

But it is no sale at all. It is no transfer. It is a lease. You are not to say, if I lease my house, that I sell it, that I have lost the control over my property altogether. I have merely given my right away for a certain time. Surely you must apply that doctrine here, and say that where a company has made a lease of its property it is no sale of it.

Under this contract what were they to do? The Sunbury & Erie agreed to furnish sufficient motive power to haul over their own road between Milton and Williamsport, all the passenger, express and baggage cars of the Catawissa Railroad Company, or that might be presented by them. Does that pass as an incident of this lease? Look at the authorities which have been so skilfully presented by my colleague, Mr. Drayton, on this subject and say whether this does not pass.

One company having made a beneficial contract with another company in regard to traffic, may, with a lease of itself transfer the benefit of the contract. (London & S. W. R. W. Co. vs. S. E. R. W. Co., 20 Eng. L. & Eq. 417, Redfield p. 419.)

A contract by two railway companies that each shall run upon the track of a portion of the other's line, is of a permanent character, and cannot be determined without the assent of both parties, although in terms it did not specify "successor."

And if the line of one company be leased its lessee may use the line. (Great North. R. W. Co. vs. Manch. Shef. & London. R. W. Co., 10 Eng. L. & Eq. R., p. 11.)

The West London Railway Company entered into an agreement with the Great Western Railway Company, under which the latter company bound themselves to stop certain of their trains at a point where their railway intersected the West London Railway, for the purpose of transferring passengers, &c., from one railway to the other, and to stop their trains for the purpose of meeting corresponding trains, &c. Subsequently the West London Railway Company was authorized to make a lease to the London and Birm. Railway Company. It was held inter alia that the lessees could, if they pleased, claim the benefit of the contract between the West London Railway Company and the Great Western Railway. (West London R. W. Co. vs. L. & N. W. R. Co., 18 Eng. L. & Eq. R., 481.)

Do your Honors want any better or stronger authorities than these? Says Mr. Parsons: "So much did the ancient law abhor litigation, that the transfer of a *chose in action* was wholly prohibited. But we apprehend that the stronger and better reason was, that no debtor shall have a new creditor substituted for the original one without his consent. Courts of Equity have long disregarded this rule." (Parsons on Contracts, vol. 1, p. 222 and 224, and cases there cited.)

I have one or two other topics on which I wish to touch slightly. As to this matter of the *filing* which has been dragged into this case, I do not wish to enter into that or to discuss it. But you have in this case what you had not in the other case—conclusively established by proof, as we think it—that this certificate did remain in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth forty days. If this is to be done in one case where is to be the limit? If I hand my friend Col. Snowden here a declaration, and it is received and kept forty days, and then handed back to me, where is to be the limit? If I go before the Master in Equity in this Court, Mr. Mallery, and I file something with him and he keeps it for weeks, and then sends it back to me, where is to be the limit?

The paper is sent to the Secretary and he returns it in a letter saying, where is your authority? Judge Church replies by the next mail, saying, here is your authority and here is the page. Six or seven weeks elapse before any answer is received. What was the duty of the Secretary? A law had recently been passed requiring the filing of the paper, and when the Secretary asked for authority he was referred to the authority, and forty days passed before anything was heard from him to indicate that the paper was not filed. If this is to be done, not one of us can say where it will end.

It is said on the other side that these bonds were dated when the paper was not in the office of the Secretary. Governor Walker is here with the knowledge in his breast that these bonds were not issued until the 15th. These bonds were issued to an extent of which you cannot conceive. Look at it as practical men. These things could not be written. They had to be lithographed and some date had to be fixed. The bonds that were issued weighed over three thousand pounds. After the ink was put upon them and dried, it added a weight of 700 pounds. We are not dealing with petty matters here. We are dealing with large matters. Some date had to be put in, but although they were dated, nothing practical was done with them until nearly two weeks after the date of the bond, but interest was made to run from the day on which they were dated.

Now, when ten or eleven days pass without hearing from the Secretary, what must we conclude? Why, that he was satisfied. After all these transactions had been done, and all this immense amount of money had been expended on this thing, must the Secretary not be prevented from saying that this was not placed on file? Are you going to commit all this power to one man? A vast number of men showed their faith in this enterprise by investing in its bonds; and then, after weeks had passed, the Secretary returned the paper and refused to allow it to remain in his office. Certainly, your Honors will not say that this act destroyed the immense interests which had thus been staked on the good faith of the State.

I observed in the opposing argument one great mistake which ran through the whole of it. This office of the Secretary of State is an office of record for certain purposes, not for all purposes. It certainly cannot be a place of record for a copy of a paper. In this case the original was not to be sent there. A copy was to be sent there, and a copy of the papers sent to be verified could not be sent there and be called a record.

May it please your Honors, had the act stated that the Harrisburg Bank is a corporation created by the State of Pennsylvania, in which copies of agreements of consolidation may be deposited, could there be a plea of *nul tiel record* in that case? Suppose the act had said let it be deposited with the Treasurer, and be kept with the records of his office, could there be a plea of *nul tiel record* there?

Chief Justice Woodward—Does not this agreement become a law of the corporation by virtue of the accompanying legislation? Is not this agreement inwritten in the legislation of the company by the act of incorporation, and therefore does not the Roll Office become a perfect place of record?

Mr. Porter—No, sir; you can never give an act drawn by private parties the effect of an act of Assembly. You must see that the agreement need not be filed at all. Can a mere copy of a private agreement be equivalent in authority and clothed with all the power of an act of Assembly?

Chief Justice Woodward—Does not this paper become part of the act of Assembly?

Mr. Porter—No, never. I do suppose that the moment you say that a copy executed by myself and my friend, Mr. Biddle, is to have the effect of anything within gunshot range of an act of Assembly you do that which has never been done before by any court. An act of Assembly is the most solemn thing you can conceive of. Now I can conceive that that office can be a place of record for one purpose and not for another purpose. It is not a place of record for coats and hats, although they may be lawfully hung up there. It is a place of record for acts of Assembly. When a man is allowed to transact a piece of business, of corporation business, the Legislature may say, "After you are through with these things you are to leave a copy of them in the Harrisburg Bank, or in the Secretary's office, or in any other place where people may look at them." Why, this is as widely different from an act of Assembly as day is different from night. You cannot give to corporations more power in this respect than you can to individuals. If I am to make an agreement with my friend, Mr. Walker, and am to deposit that or a copy of it somewhere, the officers of the law are to do nothing at all, but a copy of the instrument is simply required to be filed. To give that paper the dignity of an act of Assembly, or anything approaching it, would be fraught with consequences the most disastrous. There may be some advantages in considering this to be an act of Assembly, but I must put it on the ground which I believe to be the true ground, that no act of an individual can be clothed with the authority of an act of Assembly.

There are many papers required to be deposited which are not records. Take the case of the bonds given by the Custom-house officers of the city of Philadelphia: they go to the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, who is one of the Assistants of the Attorney General. They may be made evidence, and copies of them may be made evidence. But I should be very sorry to think, as a citizen of Pennsylvania, that any other citizen of Pennsylvania, or of any other State, should be able to make an act of Assembly for me. I would rather have our acts passed by the persons we send to Harrisburg, no matter what their characters may be, than to have two persons a thousand miles off make an act for me.

I want to say a few words about these Ohio and Pennsylvania laws, and then I shall have concluded what I have to say in this case. I shall say nothing about this 1st section of the act of Pennsylvania. There is not the least difficulty in understanding it or in showing you how it operates: not at all. It simply says, that when any railroad company in this State which connects with a railroad in another State, by doing certain things these companies may be made one. But then there is a proviso "that nothing in this act contained shall be taken to authorize the consolidation of any company or corporation in this commonwealth with that of any other State whose laws shall not also authorize a like consolidation." "Like consolidation!" What does that mean? It does not mean like legislation.

Suppose the State of Pennsylvania had said to the State of New York—it could not to the State of Ohio, because its law was passed nine years before—but to the State of New York, "We require you to pass a law in just the words of the act which we have passed." Would that be tolerated between one State and another? Would not New York say, "We will pass it in the way we want it done." Suppose I say to your Honors, "I want you to write an opinion in this case which will be just four pages of paper in length." What would your Honors think of me? Suppose I go to a gentleman and say, "Sir, here is a letter commencing Dear Sir, and ending Yours, Respectfully: sign this letter." That would be an indignity, and it would have been the most indecorous thing, it seems to me, on the face of the earth to say that New York should be required to pass a law just in the words of our law.

The Pennsylvania law does not require similar legislation on the part of New York. Our law says, "whose laws shall not also authorize a like consolidation." Then in the commencement of the next section follows that word "said"—said consolidation—and it is contained in the three acts of Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania. It is the fact that the consolidation is to take place in the particular way pointed out in the succeeding sections of this act that is kept prominent. I can readily understand this policy. The Legislature simply intended to say to these corporations—we have authorized this consolidation, but now take care. Do nothing that will clash with the laws of other States. Do nothing that will interfere with the laws of other States, for that would not be courteous in us. We have given you this authority, but we mean that you shall do nothing under it until you get the like authority from the State of New York. How is it to be done?

What is consolidation? What does that mean? It means the union of certain municipalities—of certain corporate bodies into one, so as to make it a solid compact whole. We consolidated municipalities, fourteen of them, in the city of Philadelphia. In this consolidation the mode is to be the same in the three States. In authorizing this consolidation the design of Pennsylvania was not to interfere with the laws of the State of New York. In New York the stock of the company might be attached for debts. They might have laws regarding the mode in which dividends must be paid—not more than once a year—and they might have different rates of toll.

Here the certificates of stock are all personal property and go to the executor. New York might make a different law about that. The laws on taxation might be different in New York and Pennsylvania. We did not want to interfere with that. Taxes might be payable there at the office of the company. They might be payable here by the man who gets the dividend. The law of New York might require that every car running on that road should have a conductor, that each car should have two brakesmen—but the general power to consolidate, to unite these three corporate bodies into one, must be given in a similar manner. Otherwise the thing could not be done at all. It would not be consolidation, and therefore Pennsylvania was careful to say that the fact of the consolidation must be authorized by the act of New York, before there shall be any authority under the act of Pennsylvania.

One thing is so plain to my mind that I do not see how there can be any reasonable doubt about it. Can you require that New York shall authorize this consolidation by a general and not a special law? Can you say to New York, "You must do it by a general law?" New York would say, "No, we will not do it in that way. You choose to do it by a general law, we will do it in each particular case. We have given you authority now. When you want authority in any other case, say so, and you shall have it." That would, without any unnecessary clashing or interference between the two States, perfect the consolidation.

As to the powers given to this new company, all that is required to understand them is a plain and simple reading of these several sections. The complainants' counsel read one clause, that upon filing a copy of the act of consolidation the corporation shall possess within this commonwealth the rights and privileges and be subject to the restrictions and disabilities of each of the consolidated companies. There they stopped, but when you go to the fifth section you read that the rights of each corporation and the property, real, personal and mixed, and all debts due, on whatever account, and all property, rights of way, etc., shall be enjoyed by it.

The Ohio and Pennsylvania laws are the same in this respect. There can be no doubt that the consolidation under the laws of Ohio and Pennsylvania was perfect. Here is Pennsylvania surrounded by six States; suppose five of them pass consolidation laws and one does not, and consolidation takes place under the laws of five States; because one State does not assent is the consolidation in all the others to be blown up? Suppose the consolidation has taken place under the authority of the laws of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and that the law of New York is not strong enough. The Ohio law is right. Pennsylvania and Ohio come together and agree perfectly. There are several hundred miles of the road running through these States, and there is but a small portion of it running into New York, and Pennsylvania and Ohio come together in entire legality; is it all to be lost because the New York law is defective? If a man goes into an office of a railway company with a certificate in his hand of 150 shares of stock, and asks for his dividend, and they say, "Sir, you are wrong. It is a mistake of the clerk. You are entitled to only one hundred shares of stock." Nobody would say that he would not be entitled to any dividend whatever. If I bring an action of ejectment for ten houses and prove my title to six of them, must I lose all because my deed calls for ten? The case of an indictment is a stronger case, ten counts bad and one count good. A case of a declaration, ten counts bad and one count good. If the State grants me a patent for five tracts of land and I am found entitled to one, my right to that one is good. If a man has an invention for a plane and a saw, and the latter is bad because somebody has invented it before him, the patentee's right to the plane is good.

If I, by will, devise my house to A for life, then to B for life, then to C for life, and then to some one else to be called into existence 60 years afterward, the latter is void by the law against perpetuities, but will that affect the previous life estates. Take that wonderful case which occurred many years ago. I was not called professionally to take any part in it, but I listened with a great deal of interest to the argument of that case in which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company bought our public works. She was authorized to buy the works for a certain sum. In that very act of Assembly it was provided that she was to pay a certain additional sum and be exempted from taxation. This Court decided that latter section was unconstitutional, and that the Pennsylvania Railroad could be relieved from tax then, but that otherwise the law was constitutional, and the act of Assembly passed the title and gave them the right to the works. Because a part of the act was unconstitutional it did not affect the part which was lawful.

Having thus expressed the views which are deemed material to the interests of the appellants, I would but poorly repay the Court for that patient attention with which for five long days they have been listening to this discussion, if I added one other word.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT—GRAND PARADE.—On Saturday evening the firemen turned out in large numbers for the purpose of receiving the William Penn Hose on their return from Salem, Boston, and other places. The Penn Company arrived about six o'clock at Camden, where they were met by the Camden Fire Company, and handsomely entertained. On their arrival at Market street wharf they were met by the companies of the city, and after a short delay, passed over a number of streets in the following order:—

Chief Marshal—Robert Gillespie, of the Taylor Hose, and aids.

First Division—Marshal, William McCauley.—Hibernia Engine Company, Humane Hose Company, Mantua Hook and Ladder Company, Northern Liberty Engine, Neptune Hose, and New Jersey Engine, Camden.

Second Division—Marshal, Charles G. Brown.—Vigilant Engine, United States Hose, Reliance, Northern Liberty Hose, Independence Hose, Taylor Hose, and William Penn Hose.

Third Division—Marshal, Alexander McCuen.—Assistance Engine, Weccacoe Hose, Camden; Pennsylvania Hose, Schuylkill Hose, Friendship Engine.

Fourth Division—Marshal, G. G. Englehart.—Philadelphia Engine, Western Hose, Franklin Hose, Good Intent Engine, and Kensington Hose.

Fifth Division—Marshal, John Ehrman.—Mechanic Engine, Ringgold Hose, Tivoli Hose, and Lincoln Hose.

Many of the carriages and engines were beautifully decorated with flowers and flags. The entire affair was a perfect success, and gave great satisfaction to the thousands who witnessed it.

The West Philadelphia Steam Engine Company was the first to cross the Chesnut street bridge with their apparatus.

The Western Hose Company housed a new carriage and a cylinder of steam-forcing hose last week.

The Columbia Engine Company of this city were presented last week with a large photographic view of the house of the Columbia Hook and Ladder Company, of Allegheny City. A beautiful frame enclosed the picture.

The Weccacoe Legion were presented last week, by their lady friends, with a beautiful flag.

The Independence Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company, located in George street, below Third, have purchased five hundred feet of new hose, which was on their carriage in the line of the procession on Saturday evening. The members were fully uniformed, and presented a handsome appearance.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE—WEAVER & FITLER'S ROPE MANUFACTORY DESTROYED—LOSS ABOUT ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.—About half-past 9 o'clock on Saturday evening a most destructive fire broke out at the extensive rope manufactory of Fitler, Weaver & Co., situated on the east side of Germantown road, between Ninth and Tenth streets, in the Nineteenth Ward. All the spacious main buildings connected with the establishment were entirely destroyed, together with a vast amount of material, making a total loss of about $130,000, on which there is an insurance of about $80,000.

The principal building was a three-story brick edifice, situated on Germantown road. This building was 120 feet in length by 40 feet in depth. It was here that the main operations of the firm, consisting of spinning and preparing hemp, took place, and technically termed the "jenny house." East of this was a long one-story brick building, used for preparing American hemp. Extending from the main building was a large two-story brick structure called the machine shop. The one-story brick building was the engine and boiler-house. Extending across a field the distance of 1300 feet, all the way to the Kensington Water Basin, were two parallel one-story frame rope-walks.

The firemen of the vicinity were in a distant part of the city on a parade. Chief Lyle, who was with them, detached the portion belonging to the district, and despatched them to the spot. Circumstances seemed to conspire to prevent the saving of the property.

The firemen who were first upon the ground stated that there were but two feet of water in the Kensington basin, and they were unable to accomplish any effective service, not being able to obtain a sufficient supply to force through a long line of hose. The watchman who first discovered the fire states that it originated in the second story of the spinning-room, and was of little consequence at first, but a want of water prevented its extinguishment.

With the single exception of the engine house, which had only the roof destroyed, all of the above buildings were entirely consumed by the flames, but it is believed that the boiler and engine are in tolerably good condition.

The extensive ropewalks and their valuable contents were saved by cutting away their connection with the main building.

A range of frame stables in the rear of the establishment were saved, together with a number of horses located in them.

A frame two-and-a-half story dwelling, situated near the factory at the south end, and occupied by Andrew Wingate, one of the principal workmen of the destroyed establishment, was entirely consumed by the fire, but the bulk of the furniture, etc., was saved.

The fire originated in the "jenny house" in the main building, second story, at the south end, where manilla hemp was spun, and was entirely accidental.

The destroyed establishment was one of the largest of its kind in the United States, and employed 250 hands.

The insurance is principally in the following companies:—Franklin, State of Pennsylvania, North American, Delaware Mutual, Pennsylvania, Spring Garden, Jefferson, Liverpool and London, Royal, Girard, and Etna, and Hartford, of Hartford, Conn.

POLICE ITEMS.—James Smith had a hearing at the Central Station on Saturday, on the charge of malicious mischief. A witness testified that he saw defendant walk into the street, on Chesnut street, above Sixth, and pick up a large piece of rock, which he hurled through one of the large panes of glass in front of Messrs. Rockhill & Wilson's store. The accused, who appeared to be in a half stupid condition, upon being asked what he had to say, replied that he was maddened by the liquor he had drank, and did not know what he was doing. He was held to bail for his appearance at Court.

Charles Smith, of Buffalo, was arrested on Saturday night on the charge of attempting to pass a counterfeit ten dollar bill on the National Bank at Newburg, New York, at a tavern near Fourth and Shippen streets. He was held by Alderman Tittermary for a further hearing.

William Litchfield has been committed to answer the theft of a pair of horses from a stable back of No. 939 Market street. The animals were taken to Lancaster and sold there.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—Yesterday afternoon, a meeting, under the auspices of the Philadelphia Division of Sons of Temperance, was held on the staging in Independence Square. Several prominent speakers addressed the assemblage, which was quite large.

DROWNED.—William Barton was drowned in the Schuylkill, at Fairmount, yesterday. The body was recovered, and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest.

THE PORTLAND SUFFERERS.—Mayor McMichael has issued a notice requesting contributions for the relief of the sufferers by the disastrous conflagration in Portland, Me.

CENTENARY CAMP MEETING.—The New Jersey Methodist Conference intend holding a centenary camp meeting near the Barnsboro Station, on the West Jersey Railroad. It will commence on the 6th of August.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Wilbur S. Minnard fell from a wagon, on Saturday, which he was driving near Fairmount Park, and the wheels passing over his stomach, he was killed. He was eighteen years old.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON Pennsylvania April 4, 1866. 5 10

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1866
DIVIDEND NOTICE
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Saturday, June 30th, and re opened on Friday, July 13th, 1866.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes payable in cash, on and after July 12th, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant.
All payable at this office.
6 22 1m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 209½ WALNUT Street
PHILADELPHIA, July 3 1866
At a meeting of the Directors of the ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, held at their office this day a Dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. (equal to twenty five cents per share) was declared free of State tax payable on and after Monday, the 16th inst. Transfer Books will be closed on Thursday, the 5th of July, at 3 o'clock, and remain closed until the 16th
7 5 12t CHARLES F. SHOENER, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND GRAY'S FERRY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-SECOND Street, below Spruce.
PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE, and an extra Dividend of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE, clear of taxes, payable on demand at this office between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
7 6 3t JAMES McFADDEN, JR., Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, July 2, 1866.
The Directors of the said Company have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. (clear of taxes), payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 13th instant
7 5 thstu3t BENJAMIN F. HOECKLEY, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road
PHILADELPHIA, July 2, 1866
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared, free of taxes, payable on and after the 10th day of July
The transfer books will be closed until the 10th instant
7 3 5t E. A. LESLEY, Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—ALL goods heretofore shipped by the WALLOWER LINE, will, on and after this date be received and forwarded from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets
S. B. KINGSTON,
7 2 6t Agent Pennsylvania Railroad.

☞ NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER THE 15th instant the UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will be open for the reception of visitors. BENJAMIN A. SHOEMAKER.
6 8 1m* Proprietor.

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THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown
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FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy.
7 17§ No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

☞ DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc. Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

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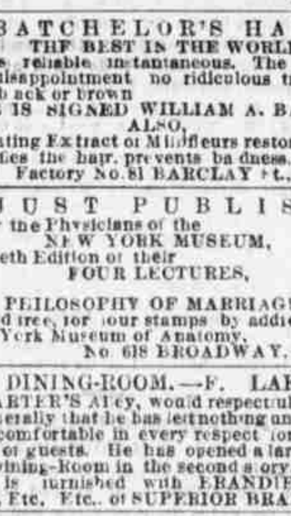

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6 21 1m No. 56 N. SECOND Street, above Arch.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 1y

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'
NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,
UNDER AUSPICES OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
AT GROVER'S THEATRE,
On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866

300,000 tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 presents awarded, valued at $250,000! $35,000 of the profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, $5,000 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum, the balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, of Washington, D. C.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF WILLIAM E. OWENS, NO 527 CHESNUT STREET; ALSO SENT TO ANY POST OFFICE IN THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY BY MAIL.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED:

1 Three-story Brick Residence, H street, between Sixth and Seventh	$8,000
1 Three-story Brick Residence, Second street, near E	10,000
1 Three-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	8,000
1 Two-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
1 Two-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
2 Fine City Lots, on Seventh street north	4,000
1 Splendid Carriage, Horses, and Harness, complete	4,000
1 Splendid Diamond Ring	2,000
1 Set Diamonds, complete (Pin, Ear-rings and Rings)	1,000
1 Grand Piano (Steinway's)	1,500
1 Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10 Grand Pianos, $600 each	6,000
10 Grand Pianos, $500 each	5,000
100 Gents' Gold Watches, 200 each	20,000
50 Ladies' Gold Watches, $125 each	6,250
5 Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
80 American Case Silver Watches, $75 each	6,000
75 Hunting Case Silver Watches $40 each	3,000
50 Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each	7,500
25 Diamond Pins, $100 each	2,500
40 Sewing Machines $100 each	4,000
20 Sewing Machines, $75 each	1,500
20 Silver-plated Tea Sets, $75 each	1,500
50 Silver Castors $25 each	1,250
5,000 Clocks Albums, Jewelry, etc., $6 to $10 each	41,000
10,000 Tea and Table Spoons etc., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,000 Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons etc., $1 to $3 each	14,000
49,253 Books, Cutlery, Engravings etc., $1 to $10 each	50,000
Total	$250,000

The awards will be made after the concert on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to agents and ticket holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear on the list they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal hotels, book and music stores in the city, and at the headquarters in the mammoth fair building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home fund corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comrades.

MANAGING DIRECTORS.
Major H. A. HALL,
President Soldiers' and Sailors' Union,
Colonel CHARLES E. CAPEHART,
Major M. H. ALBERGER,
WILLIAM S. MORSE.
TREASURER.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, Esq.
Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.

All persons favorably disposed are requested to act as agents, but no commissions will be allowed.

Money should in all cases be sent by Post Office order, draft, express or registered letters.

In every case send the name and Post Office address, county and state of each separate subscription and inclose stamp. All orders for tickets must be addressed to
WILLIAM S. MORSE,
Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Concert,
Washington, D. C.,
Lock Box No. 32

Refer by permission, to
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
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Major G. M. Van Buren, N. Y. 6 23 1m

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT.
MONDAY EVENING, July 9.
Fourteenth night of the Gorgeous spectacle of the NAIAD QUEEN.
Received nightly with rapturous applause.
Lurline, the Queen.......................Miss Effie Germon
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY BY WITHAM.
THE HOME OF THE NAIADS,
in the Coral Caves beneath the waters.
THE QUEEN ON HER THRONE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.
Re-engagement for one week more of
ROBERT HELLER,
ROBERT HELLER,
ROBERT HELLER,
The Prince of Magicians, the Brilliant Pianist, Conversationalist, and Humorist, who will appear
MONDAY EVENING,
and during the week, in new Features of
MAGIC AND MUSIC,
MAGIC AND MUSIC,
including the wonderful Sphynx.
MR. HELLER'S latest Novelty entire,
THE SCARLET SPIRIT,
is in active preparation, and will shortly be produced.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS TO-NIGHT AT NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
Mazeppa, Black Chemist, Colton Gas, The Sphynx.
New Songs and twelve new acts.
THE GREAT BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.
Full Houses. Theatre Cool.
An entire change of entertainment TO NIGHT.
GRAND MATINEE—SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.
Admittance to "Matinee," 30 cents.
Evening, commence at 8 o'clock. Prices, 25, 50, and 75 cents 7 9 5t

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY,
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6 16§

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
ALL SUMMER.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer.
5 24 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship durability, and reasonable prices combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 28§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8§

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 1§

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS,
OF THE
Most Superior Workmanship,
AT THE
NEW STORE,
No. 704 ARCH STREET.
The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No. 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods, and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.
5 26§ BOWMAN & LEONARD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES.
A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.
FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11-smth§rp Below Fourth.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL STOCK
OF
FANCY AND PLAIN
SILVER WARE,
Of the Finest Quality. 5 26 §

RICH JEWELRY
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

LUMBER.

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
ST. P BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK
WHITE PINE FLOORING
YELLOW PINE FLOORING.
SPRUCE PINE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING
PLASTERING LATH.
PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER,
PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER,
CUT TO A BILL,
CUT TO A BILL,
AT SHORT NOTICE.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 22 smrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 4 17 3m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

ALL GLASS
KLINE'S
PATENT
1863

KLINE'S
WILLOUGHBY'S,
MASON'S,
LYMAN'S,
PATENT
AIR-TIGHT
SELF-SEALING
FRUIT JARS,
All the above Jars we offer to our customers and the public generally, with entire confidence, at the
LOWEST
Market Price.
A. J. WEIDENER,
6 9 1m No. 38 S. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

SAFE FOR SALE.
A SECOND-HAND
Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe
FOR SALE.
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

MONDAY, JULY 9, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS. TERMS, 75 CENTS PER MONTH.

End of the Russell-Gladstone Ministry.

THE deep interest taken in the war now progressing in Europe, has turned public attention away from a struggle as momentous as that going on in the Quadrilateral. We refer to the British Ministerial battle in Parliament. In the one case the quarrel is merely to decide which of two monarchs can oppress a minor State; in the other the great question of the perpetual advancement of mankind is being mooted. It matters little, so far as the good of the masses are concerned, whether Austria or Prussia is the victor. It is, however, of vital importance whether the doctrines of the Liberals or the Tories succeed. One contest hinges on the extention of tyranny, the other is over the extension of the dearest right of man to hundreds of thousands of those who have heretofore been debarred from its enjoyment. The one is a mere quarrel of material power, the other a mental and progressive battle, the fruits of which, if not so soon apparent, are far more permanent than those of its martial rival.

Yet, with all its vital import, the fight in Parliament has not received in America that attention with which we would expect a nation so progressive as ours, to view a struggle for a principle for which we have so often contended. While we have been standing with open eyes gazing at the European struggle, the Ministry has been defeated. No one who has watched the combinations being formed can express much surprise at the result. The whole of the vast power of a well organized and ancient party battled against it from the beginning. To its ranks were added those who were to be expelled by the adoption of the measure, and in addition to them the disaffected part of the Ministerial benches, headed by Mr. LOWE, who had been grossly neglected and slighted by Mr. GLADSTONE. The result was the defeat of the RUSSELL Administration by an adverse majority of eleven votes. That it was not more is our only cause for surprise.

The question which has excited all Great Britain since the announcement of the result, was how the Ministry would act in the emergency. They had two courses open to them, either to resign and let a new Ministry be formed from the ranks of their opponents, or else to dissolve Parliament and appeal to the people. We confess we had anticipated a dissolution. Had it taken place, the Ministry would have had a popular watchword, one which would take with the masses, and which would undoubtedly have secured them a triumph. Besides, as RUSSELL is now an old man, he would naturally want to see the success of his party before his death, and an appeal would have been by far the most expeditious mode of being retained.

It has pleased the Cabinet, however, not to dissolve, but to tender their resignation, which has been accepted by the Queen. At present they only hold their respective portfolios until their successors shall be appointed. The question who will be their successors is one of interest. We have no doubt but that DERBY and DISRAELI will be called upon to form the new Cabinet. The *Times* has such an expectation, and the *Times* is generally right in its political prophecies, so far as home matters are concerned. The old Cabinet will thus sink into the opposition, and a new amalgamated party become the Government.

It seems more than probable that the course selected by RUSSELL is the surest one towards regaining political power. He adopts the argument *reductio ad absurdum*. He intends to prove that his administration was right because all others will be wrong. With half the House united in his favor, and with his opponents composed of a heterogeneous mass of malcontents, he will easily succeed in securing the defeat of his successors. Those who stand united during a battle are too frequently dispersed by victory to cause GLADSTONE to despair. He will make his defeat a political Bannockburn.

What with the LOWE party to be satisfied, the conservatives to be compromised with, the radical tories to be conciliated and retained, we expect the Earl of DERBY will have as much as his hands can do, and we think a great deal more. DERBY has always been in an administration which was short-lived, and we anticipated that his Ministry of 1866 will not outlive the year. He is fighting against the stream of popular advancement, and he might as well expect "to dam up the waters of the Nile with bulrushes" as to be able to stem its current.

There is but one question on which the Earl of DERBY may firmly ground his administrative policy, and that is a change in the attitude occupied by England in European politics. The course of RUSSELL has been such as to weaken and disgrace the *prestige* of the British name. The world might have supposed that the English Government was a mercantile firm, endeavoring to save its cargoes from capture. Such hesitation, vacillation, and timidity as the Ministry have exhibited, could not fail to pull down the nation from its previous commanding position. What the daring genius of PITT won, has all been frittered away in order that gold might be produced. The people of England love gold, but they also love glory. They see, with all the world, that one word or wink of LOUIS NAPOLEON is looked upon with far more interest, and held of far more value, than any open declaration of theirs. Hence their pride is touched. Non-intervention, though excellent in America, is but a poor policy in England. If, therefore, DERBY will take a decided stand, and make the due influence of Great Britain felt on the Continent, the pride of the people will come to his rescue, and their votes support him, even though their suffrages be continued in their present curtailed condition. The only rock on which DERBY can rest will be the rock of foreign glory.

The Citizens' Association of Pennsylvania.

DR. JOSEPH PARRISH, JAY COOKE, WISTAR MORRIS, S. MORRIS WALN, GEORGE MILLIKEN, HENRY D. MOORE, and others of our first citizens, have joined themselves together and formed an association entitled "The Citizens' Association of Pennsylvania." The object of the organization can be best stated by an extract from the appeal issued by the Directors:—

"The rapid increase of pauperism, vagrancy, and crime, may well excite alarm in the minds of all who watch for the good of the Commonwealth. Public begging has increased to an alarming extent, and vagrancy is almost recognized as a lawful calling. Drinking-houses are fostered by the law, and the cost of licenses is so very small, and the penalty for selling the most deleterious liquors without authority is so insignificant, as to render the offense scarcely worth avoiding by the offender. The Association proposes to inquire into the causes of these evils, and to institute measures, if possible, that shall lead to improved legislation concerning them and to a better state of public morals and safety. The charter under which this Association acts, however, indicates another portant sphere of labor namely: the 'purchase of lands and erection of buildings for the cure of the intemperate,' to which end its action is especially directed at this time, and to aid which, the Board of Directors now address their fellow citizens."

Such are the objects of the Association, and all must commend them as worthy of the immediate attention of all our people. The gentlemen who are at the head of the enterprise are sufficient guarantees that all funds will be appropriately disposed of. It may be objected that the plan, although good, is by no means practical. That inebriates will not go to a public institution to be reformed, and hence, though well meaning, the scheme will prove futile. The report speaks for itself once more:—

"We propose to offer the means of recovery, if possible, to those who may desire to accept them, and to place those means within reach of the friends of such as may be lost to the desire for good. It is not the intention to erect a large and forbidding edifice, with even the appearance of a public charity, a reformatory or penal establishment, but a series of cottages, where the domestic idea and habits of the family may be observed and perpetuated. Homes to which persons may go without any compromise of their self-respect, subjecting themselves only to such treatment and discipline as their condition may require, and where the allurements of literature and art may be secured to them, with a hope of restoring and improving the taste for the good and the true. These homes will be erected in the country, and we will endeavor to make them as attractive in situation and external surroundings as possible. Above all, we will aim to make them Christian homes."

This plan appears to us to be a feasible one, and of sufficient practicability to command attention. In order to accomplish this end the Directors deem that $300,000 will be necessary; but as soon as fifty thousand can be secured the work will be commenced. They appeal to our citizens, liberal-minded and benevolent as we all know Philadelphians to be, to aid them in their labors. We cordially endorse their appeal, and hope to see before many months are past the whole design of the Citizens' Association in full operation. Much good may, and we predict will, result from its labors in reclaiming the abandoned and saving those who do not care to save themeelves.

The Prussian and Austrian Campaign.

WHILE a great battle has already been fought between the armies of Italy and Austria, still the popular interest clings to the movements of the great forces in the north. It is felt that the decisive blows must be struck there. The Italian campaign can only be looked upon as a diversion in favor of Prussia. The contest is really to be decided by the tremendous armies that are now confronting one another in central Germany.

The *Saxonia* brings us dates down to the 27th ult. The most important item of news is the probable capture of the entire Hanoverian army by the Prussians. Early reports spoke of its escape through the Prussian lines south to Miningen, but later telegrams contradict this, and positively assert that the Hanoverian army is still completely surrounded, and that terms of capitulation had been proposed. This version is probably correct, as the rapid and unimpeded movements of the Prussian forces in Saxony had isolated the forces of Hanover, so that they could not form a junction with the Austrians or their allies without breaking the Prussian lines.

The Prussians were advancing into Upper Silesia and Bohemia, meeting with but little resistance from the Austrians, whom they easily repulsed. The great superiority of the Prussian arms—the "needle guns"—is spoken of.

Meanwhile, nothing is heard of the Austrian Field Marshal BENEDEK. The tardiness of the Austrian movements would seem to have already conferred very important advantages upon the Prussians. Perhaps BENEDEK means to make up for this by a grand stroke by-and-by. We shall see.

Defeat of the Italians.

THE Italians have been defeated in the first great battle of the European war. Our accounts by telegraph are, of course, altogether meagre and fragmentary; but the important fact remains that the main Italian army, under the lead of King VICTOR EMANUEL himself, has been defeated, after a heavy battle, and driven back across the Mincio. The Austrians captured two thousand prisoners, storming the stronghold of Custozza, which had been occupied by a part of the Italian army. What effect this battle will have upon the contest in its wider aspects remains to be seen. Subsequent dates from Florence represent the confidence of the people as still unimpaired in the army, and the want of success in the first battle was felt to be only an incentive to redoubled efforts. The war against Austria would be continued until the liberation of Venetia was secured.

We saw too much of defeat in our own recent war to attach any undue importance to this first repulse of the Italians. They threw themselves against one of Austria's strongest positions, and have been beaten back with loss.

The Atlantic Cable.

ANOTHER attempt—the fifth—is being made to lay a telegraphic cable across the Atlantic. The fine writing and sentiment were expended on this topic some time ago. People will now wait until the thing is an assured success—if it shall prove to be one—and then add congratulations and rejoicings appropriate to the event. It is believed that everything is really more favorable to success this time than ever before.

Complaints are made from some sections of the South that the cotton crop is suffering because the black people will not work steadily. The best method that we have ever heard of for getting faithful and persevering labor out of whites or blacks, is *to pay good wages, in cash, every Saturday night*. We wish somebody would try that down South. We think it would succeed.

—A Naples letter-writer says:—"M. Thalberg's time has not been spent in vain; the great musician has become a large grower of grapes, and, what is more, of first-rate wines."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, July 9, 1866.

The Money Market continues easy. Loans on call are offered at 4@5 per cent.; first-class mercantile paper is scarce, and ranges at from 5½@6 per cent. per annum. The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices continue steady. Government bonds are firmly held at the late advance. 5-20s sold at 105¼, and 7·30s at 103¾; 108½ was bid for 6s of 1881; and 98 for 10-40s. City loans are in fair demand. The new issue sold 96¾, and Municipal at 96½, no change.

In Railroad shares there is very little doing. Catawissa preferred sold at 36½, an advance of ½ on the closing price Saturday evening; Reading at 53¾@53⅝, a slight decline; and Minehill at 55, no change. 132 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 56½ for Norristown; 56 for Pennsylvania; 38 for North Pennsylvania; 61½ for Lehigh Valley; 31 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43½ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares are without change. Spruce and Pine sold at 38; 21½ was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 60 for Chesnut and Walnut; 19½ for Hestonville; and 40½ for Union.

Bank shares continue in good demand. Girard sold at 53½; 223 was bid for North America; 141 for Philadelphia; 125½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 93 for Northern Liberties; 100 for Southwark; 95 for Kensington; 52½ for Penn Township; 85 for Western; 65½ for City; 41 for Consolidation; and 50 for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there is very little movement. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 35½. 27 was bid for common do; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; 14¾ for Susquehanna Canal; and 67 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 153¼; 11 A. M., 152¾; 12 M., 151½; 1 P. M., 151¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$400 U S 7-30s. Jne 103¾	$1000 Lehigh V bs... 91½
$4000 U S 5-20s 65 . 105¼	$70 Susq. Cn scrip 60
$5000 do......s5 105¼	500 sh Reading...s10 53¾
$300 City 6s new ls. 9¾	200 sh do lots..b30 53¾
$500 do....K&O 96¾	200 sh Cat pf ls s30wn 36½
$500 do....mun 96½	17 sh Minehill...... 55
$1000 Reading bs. 70 94	1 sh Leh Val .c&p 61½
$10000 Pa Wr Loan 103½	11 sh Girard Bk.... 53½
$6000 Pa 1st m 6s.... 99	100 sh St Nich Coal.. 3
$5000 Pa 5s....coup 95	

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

			Buying	Selling.
American Gold			152¾	153
American Silver, ¼s and ½s			141	....
Compound Interest Notes:—				
" "	June,	1864	12¾	12¾
" "	July,	1864	12¼	12¾
" "	August,	1864	11¼	11¾
" "	October,	1864	10¼	10¾
" "	Dec.,	1864	9¼	9¾
" "	May	1865	7¾	8
" "	August,	1865	6¼	6½
" "	Sept.,	1865	5¾	6
" "	October	1865	5½	5¾

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, July 9, 1866.—The Flour Market continues as dull as ever, there being a total absence of any demand for exportation, and a limited inquiry only for home consumption. A few hundred barrels were taken in lots, at $8@8·75 ℔ barrel for superfine; $9@9·75 for extra; $10·50@12 for Northwestern extra family; $11·50@13 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do do; and at higher rates for fancy brands, according to quality.

In Rye Flour nothing worthy of notice doing. 300 barrels Pennsylvania Corn Meal sold on private terms.

The Wheat Market still continues as for some time past and prices have a downward tendency. We quote old red at $2·40@2·85; new Delaware is offered at the latter rate without finding buyers. Nothing doing in white. Rye is quiet; 1500 bushels Western sold on private terms. Corn is scarce and in fair demand, with sales of 1500 bushels Western yellow at $1, and mixed Western at 95@98 cents. Oats are inactive and prices have declined. Sales of Pennsylvania at 65@68 cents, and 1500 bushels Western at 50@55 cents. Prices of Barley and Malt are nominal.

The offerings of Quercitron Bark are small, and No. 1 is in fair demand at $35 ℔ ton.

Whisky is quiet, with sales of Pennsylvania at $2·24, and 200 barrels Ohio, part at $2·27½@2·28½, and part on private terms.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, July 9.—Beef Cattle are dull this week, and prices unsettled and lower, owing to the extreme warm weather. About 1600 head arrived and sold at from 17 to 17½c for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 15@16c. for fair to good; and 12@14½c. ℔ lb. for common as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

82	" H. Chain, Western, 15@19.
56	" J. & J. A. Chain, Western, 15@17.
25	" L. Frank, Western, 14@16.
120	" Frank & Shomberg, Western, 14@16.
71	" D. Branson, Western, 13@16
44	" B. Hood, Chester county, 15@17½.
33	" Chandler & Co., Chester county, 15@17.
50	" Owen Smith, Western, 17@17½.
95	" P. Hathaway, Western, 15@17½.
76	" J. Kirk, Western, 15@17½
40	" McFillen & Co., Western, 16@17½.
106	" Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 16@17½.
200	" Mooney & Smith, Western, 16@17½.
103	" Mooney & Bro., Western, 14@17.

Cows—prices have fallen off. About 150 head sold at $50@70 for Springers, and $70@90 ℔ head for Milch Cows.

Sheep are in fair demand at full prices. 10,000 head arrived and sold at from 6@6½c. ℔ lb. gross, as to quality.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.*]

OFFICE OF THE

West Jersey Hotel Company,

No. 271 South THIRD Street.

The subscription Books of this Company will open at the Company's Office, on MONDAY next July 2, and at CONGRESS HALL, Cape Island, on and after July 20.

I. H. JOSEPH,
6 29 7t Attorney for Corporators.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.
JULY 7, 1866.

In view of the terrible calamity which has befallen the city of Portland, by which thousands of persons have been deprived of food and shelter, I deem it proper to invite contributions in behalf of the sufferers; and to say to my fellow citizens that I will be happy to forward any sums they may send me for this purpose.

7 9 3t MORTON McMICHAEL, Mayor.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE JERSEY WELL OIL COMPANY will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms No. 505 CHESNUT Street, on TUESDAY, July 10, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM BARLOW.
Philadelphia, June 25, 1866. 6 25 mlt

DR. SEELYE'S

LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY.

Cure Warranted if Directions are Followed.

COLD IN THE HEAD RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES.

DR. SEELYE'S

BRONCHIAL SYRUP!

An unfailing Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness and Irritation of the Bronchial Tubes or Lungs, Tickling in the Throat, and Croup.

DR. D. H. SEELYE & CO., Proprietors,
Freeport, Illinois.
AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
Nos. 14, 16, 18 and 20 South TENTH Street.
DYOTT & CO.,
7 9 mwf6w rp No. 232 North SECOND Street.

REGULAR LINE FOR HARTFORD, CONN., via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.

The steamer NEVADA, Captain Grumley, now loading at the second wharf below MARKET Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY next, 12th instant.

Freight taken on reasonable terms. Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
7 9 3t No 132 South WHARVES.

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 N. EIGHTH STREET.

CLOSING OUT! CLOSING OUT!

STORE TO BE ALTERED.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

20 pieces white-ground Iron Bareges, reduced to 31c.
15 pieces mixed Grenadine Dupogue, 31c.; reduced from 50.
20 pieces Melange and Mohairs, for Travelling Suits, 31c.
5 pieces Silver Mohair Poplins for suits, 37½c., worth 75.

FRENCH ORGANDIES AND JACONETS.

French Organdies and Jaconets 25, 31, and 37½c.; reduced.
Yard wide English Prints (Hoyle's), 28c.
Best American Prints, 19c.

HEM S. HKFS. HEM S. HKFS.

100 dozen Ladies' Hem S. Hkfs., 23c., worth 45.
Hem S. Hkfs., 25 to 75c.; reduced.
Gents' Fine Colored Border Hkfs. (Linen), 37½c.
50 dozen Napkins, large size, $2·62. A Job Lot.
Linen Table Damasks (Loom) 69c. per yard.
Linen Damasks and Towels, greatly reduced.
250 dozen Honey Comb and Patent Friction Bath Towels.
30 pieces Irish Linens, 45 and 50c.; old price.
Lead colored Linens, very cheap.

DOMESTICS. DOMESTICS.

1 case 2¾ yards wide White Sheeting Muslin, only 88c.
1 case heavy 4-4 White Muslin 25c.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, Great Falls, Forestdale, and all leading makes, below case price.
1 bale fine all-wool Ballardvale Flannel, 35c.
Flannels, all grades, purchased before the recent advance, to be sold cheap.

BLACK SILKS REDUCED.

Heavy Blue edge Silk, $1·62.
Yard wide heavy Gros Graine for Coats $2·95.
250 large size Shetland Shawls, best goods.
Handsome Seaside Shawls, camel's hair fringe, $4·50.
Linen Fans, Linen Fans, from auction.
Portemonnaies a large assortment cheap.
Fine French Pomades, Bandoline, Combs, and Brushes, of our own importation.

CLOSING OUT HOOP SKIRTS.

The Gabrielle Hoop Skirts closing out.
Best Whalebone Corsets.
A general reduction throughout the whole stock.

E. R. LEE,
No 43 N. EIGHTH STREET.

During alteration of front building (commencing July 5) the entrance to the Store will be on FILBERT Street, below Eighth.

E. R. LEE,
7 9 mws3t No. 43 North EIGHTH street.

CURWEN STODDART & BRO.

SUMMER GOODS,
FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR,
Closing out at Reduced Prices.
A full and attractive stock now on hand.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
7 9 3t Above Willow.

MOHAIR ALPACAS,
Reduced to 37½, 45, and 50 cents.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
7 9 3t Above Willow.

PEARL AND MODE COLORS ALPACAS,
Reduced to 37½, 45, and 50 cents.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
7 9 3t Above Willow.

SILK STRIPED POPLINS,
Reduced to 50 cents.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
7 9 3t Above Willow.

CLOSING SALES OF SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
Desirable styles at 31 and 37½ cents.
Prices greatly reduced.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. Second Street,
7 9 3t Above Willow.

MOHAIR FOULARDS,
Reduced to 35 cents.
Closing Summer Dress Goods at
Greatly reduced prices.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
7 9 3t Above Willow.

GROCERIES.

NEW SMOKED SALMON.

JUST RECEIVED,

VERY FINE NEW SMOKED SALMON,

IN FINE ORDER.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
4 14 §p] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

SNOW FLAKE FLOUR.

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

DAVIS & RICHARDS,
ARCH and TENTH Sts.

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
13 4p Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.

This new mammoth hotel, the largest in the country, is now open for the season. Accommodations for 1200 persons. Address

SPRAGUE & STOKES,
6 18 1m Proprietors.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This spacious and elegant establishment will open for the reception of guests on or before the 27th day of June, 1866.

6 15 tmw2m ROBERT B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL
CURES TETTER,
ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
For sale by all Druggists.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT:
No. 53 South THIRD Street,
Above Chesnut.
Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3mlp

SUMMER RESORTS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE
CRESSON SPRINGS,
On the Summit of the Allegheny Mountains
IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS

Since last season additional buildings have been completed and furnished, adding greatly to our facilities for accommodation. The grounds have been very much improved. A Band has been engaged for the season. Fine livery is in attendance. Excursion Tickets are issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad, good until October 1. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M., come through to Cresson in daylight. All through trains stop. Persons wishing to engage rooms, can do so by addressing

GEORGE W. MULLIN,
CRESSON SPRINGS,
6 28 1m Cambria County, Pennsylvania.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL,
IN EVERY RESPECT, IS NOW OPEN.
ADDRESS,
WILLIAM T. CALEB,
6 2 1m *PROPRIETOR.*
N. B.—The Saterlee Band is engaged for the season.

NATIONAL HOTEL
AND
EXCURSION HOUSE,
Atlantic City, N. J.

The undersigned having leased the above favorite establishment and having refitted and refurnished it throughout, it will be open for the reception of guests, on SATURDAY June 16, 1866.

The table will be supplied with the best the season affords including Oysters, Fish, Clams, etc. etc., and none but the purest Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., selected for the Bar.

Committees of Excursions will find it the only place in the city where they can be accommodated, having the largest ball-room, and music free of charge.

J. WILLETT,
6 14 1m PROPRIETOR.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
Opened on the 1st Day of June, 1866
GEORGE J. BOLTON,
6 27wfm 2m PROPRIETOR.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Will open for the reception of guests on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.
DODWORTH'S BAND engaged for the season.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address
BROWN & WOELPPER,
PROPRIETORS, ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 9 2mrp* Philadelphia.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.

McNUTT & MASON,
6 22 tf PROPRIETORS.

BEIRN'S COTTAGE,
(ADJOINING McMAKIN'S HOTEL),
CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY.

This new and handsome Hotel, built in the Italian Villa style and delightfully located, immediately on the beach at the foot of Perry street, Cape Island, New Jersey, is now open for the reception of visitors. In its erection no pains or expense have been spared to secure the comfort of its guests; and being newly furnished throughout in the most elegant and *recherche* style it is one of the most pleasant and attractive stopping places on the Island.

Among its elegantly furnished apartments will be found two superbly fitted up Ice Cream Saloons, where the choicest Creams, Water Ices, Confections, Jellies, etc., will always be found.

M. FILON,
7 7 2w Superintendent.

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1.

There has been added to this popular House, since last season, the entire Ocean House property, giving an ocean front of over 1200 feet, and over 300 rooms fronting and in full view of the sea.

A perfect system of sewerage and drainage has been completed, a feature possessed by few hotels outside of large cities.

The appointments of the House throughout have received a most careful supervision, suggested by the experience of past seasons. For apartments, address

J. F. CAKE,
Congress Hall.
Hassler's Brass and String Band. 5 29 t7 14

THE WARM SPRINGS, NEAR HUNTINGDON, Pennsylvania.—This delightful summer resort, five miles north of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Huntingdon Pa., is now open for the accommodation of visitors. The location is beautiful the water invigorating, fine grounds for hunting, driving, etc. Stone creek, near the Springs, affords good water for fishing. There is no more romantic spot in the country, and for invalids the fresh air and sweet scenery are especially desirable. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will issue excursion tickets to visitors from June 10 to October 1. Comfortable coaches run daily between the Springs and Huntingdon. For particulars address me, at Huntingdon, Pa.

WILLIAM J. GEISSINGER, Proprietor.

References—hon. William A. Porter, Colonel Charles T. Matthews, Sansom street baths; L. T. Wattson, Esq., President Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Company; Colonel A. K. Chambers, firm of Chambers & Cattell, No 32 N. Third street; Charles M. Allmond, Esq., Proprietor Washington House. 6 20 1m*

THE TAMMANY HOUSE,
NORTH CAROLINA AVENUE,
NEAR THE DEPOT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The subscriber takes pleasure in informing his former patrons and the public that the above house is now open where he will be happy to receive all who may favor him with a call.

In connection with the Hotel, he has opened a FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM.

ELIAS CLEAVER,
6 14 1m PROPRIETOR.

WHITE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE,
PROPRIETOR.

Transient and Permanent Boarders taken on Liberal Terms. 6 23stuthwrp

HOLDZKOM HOUSE, BRIGANTINE BEACH, is now open for the season, with many improvements, good fishing and gunning, bathing unsurpassed. Mr. Holzkom's yacht, the "Mary," will convey passengers to the hotel. Terms, $12 per week.

7 2 12t WM. HOLDZKOM, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of visitors.
7 5 1m BENJ. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF
Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co
MAHANOY CITY HOTEL,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.
WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O
ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks co
SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Charles Roedermel, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY,
J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berk co.
YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
S. R. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co
EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co
APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

EXCURSIONISTS,
TOURISTS,
AND
Pleasure Seekers
TO
NIAGARA FALLS,

Lake Ontario, The Thousand Islands, Rapids of the River St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Saguenay River, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, Lake George, Saratoga, New York, etc. etc. etc., will find it to their advantage to procure

THROUGH TICKETS,
WHICH ARE SOLD AT REDUCED RATES AT THE TICKET OFFICE OF THE
CATAWISSA RAILROAD LINE,
No. 425 CHESNUT STREET.

Passengers have choice of several routes to Niagara Falls, and Through Tickets are sold down Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, to Ogdensburg, Montreal, and Quebec, via the American and English Line of Steamers, passing the Thousand Islands and the Rapids of the River St. Lawrence by daylight, returning to New York or Boston by

FIFTY DIFFERENT ROUTES.

These routes offer to pleasure seekers scenery unsurpassed in this country.

No extra charge for meals or state-rooms on steamers between Niagara Falls and Montreal.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866, and entitle the holders to stop over at any point on the route.

For further information and Guide Books descriptive of the Routes, apply at the Company's Office, No. 425 CHESNUT Street. N. VAN HORN,
6 19w.m2m Passenger Agent.

SUMMER TRAVEL,
Via North Pennsylvania Railroad,
SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO
WILKESBARRE, MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON, ALLENTOWN,
BETHLEHEM, HAZLETON,
AND ALL POINTS IN THE
Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys.
Commodious Cars,
Smooth Track,
Fine Scenery,
Excellent Hotels
Are the Specialities of this Route.

Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

The new road between the summit of the mountain and Wilkesbarre opens up views of unsurpassed beauty, and the new Hotel provides the best and most ample accommodations for summer visitors.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal points, issued FROM TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at reduced rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.

Excursion Tickets to Wilkesbarre, good for ten days, issued any day.

THROUGH TRAINS.

Cars leave the Depot, THIRD and THOMPSON Streets at 7·30 A. M., 3·30 P. M., and 5·15 P. M.

For particulars see time table in another column.

6 9 2mrp ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday. On and after THURSDAY, June 28, 1866, trains will leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·00 A. M.
Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.
RETURNING, LEAVE ATLANTIC.	
Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.
Mail	4·46 P. M.
Freight	11·33 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7·08 A. M.
Accommodation	5·50 A. M.
Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street	5·20 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson	6·32 A. M.
Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street	10·15 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leaves Haddonfield	1·00 P. M. and 3·15 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 7·30 A. M. and Atlantic at 4·45 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

The Philadelphia Express Company, Principal Office No. 26 S. Fifth street, Branch Office No. 320 N. Wharves, above Vine, will attend to the usual branches of express business along the line of the road, and deliver baggage, etc., to and from all trains.

Goods of every description called for and forwarded by express to Atlantic City, and all way stations on the road. Baggage checked from residence at Philadelphia to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

6 25 2m JOHN G. BRYANT, Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON, AND BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROADS.
GRAND EXCURSION ARRANGEMENT
FOR
TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVEL
TO
NIAGARA FALLS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE GEORGE, SARATOGA, DELAWARE WATER GAP, ETC. ETC.

These excursion routes are arranged for the special accommodation of tourists and pleasure travellers, enabling them to visit the celebrated watering places of the North, at much less than regular rates of fare.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866 and entitle the holder to stop over at any point on the route.

For Tickets, information, and circulars descriptive of the routes, apply at the Ticket Office of the Company, No 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.

6 30 2m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866. Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—

9·00 A. M., Morning Mail.
2·00 P. M., Cape May Accommodation.
Returning will leave Cape Island—
6·30 A. M., Morning Mail.
5·00 P. M., Cape May Express.

Ticket Offices, at Ferry foot of Market street, and No. 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.

Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No. 828 Chesnut street, can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.

6 28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, at the New Chesnut offer a new bill nightly. The atmosphere is cooled by a combination of ice and steam, but it is not half as cool as Frank Moran's *labiæ lapsus*.

AT THE WALNUT the *Naiad Queen* still reigns supreme, and appears to large and delighted audiences each evening.

THE ARCH STREET THEATRE still holds its own with Heller and his wonderful *diablerie*. This week the Sphynx and other curious things will be brought out.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional Local Items see Third Page.]

THE WEATHER.—Nothing in the way of heat of a more excruciating character than yesterday's temperature could well be imagined in this latitude. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the mercury at Fourth and Chesnut streets stood at 93½ degrees, while at the Merchants' Exchange it had risen to 98½ degrees. This was half a degree higher than that attained on the previous day, which, as everybody knows, was rather warmer than one could wish for comfort's sake.

As a consequence, we have many casualties in the way of sunstroke to note.

Wilber S. Maynard, who was driving a wagon near Fairmount Park, was so overcome by the heat that he fell to the ground, and the wheels passed over his stomach. He was taken to his residence, at Fortieth and Poplar streets, where he died in less than an hour.

On Saturday afternoon several deaths occurred. Alfred Brown fell dead, and was removed to the Twenty-third Ward Station House. A man residing at No. 1547 North Eleventh street; a woman residing at No. 421 Girard avenue; a man residing in the rear of No. 224 South street, were all overcome by the excessive heat, and died between six and eight o'clock in the evening. Several other persons were conveyed to their homes, having fallen from the effects of the sun's rays, but it was not reported that any of them had died.

Antoine Furein was overcome by the heat yesterday at Fifth and South streets, and was removed to the Hospital.

Yesterday afternoon a man named Gallagher fell dead in Fallon street, between Eighth and Ninth. It was believed that he was overcome by the heat.

The storm of last evening, however, has had a very modifying effect, which is noticeable in the state of the thermometer this morning. At nine it stood at 87 degrees, and at noon it had reached only 88 degrees. Still the prospect is anything but pleasant, and the only true philosophy is for each suffering mortal to resolve to grin and bear it.

GENERAL SHERMAN IS HERE.—Major-General William Tecumseh Sherman, the hero of the grand and bloodless march from Atlanta to the sea, arrived in this city this morning, and was conducted at once to the rooms previously provided for his accommodation at the Continental.

This visit is understood to be strictly of a private character, but those who wish to obtain a glimpse of the old veteran will probably have a passing opportunity this evening, as he will be the recipient of a serenade at the Club House of the Union League, at about half-past ten o'clock. The Union League House will be brilliantly illuminated on the occasion, which will doubtless be one long to be remembered by those who are so fortunate as to witness it. Although by special request there will be no formal reception during the day, it is understood that the General, in company with General Meade and several of our prominent citizens, will be taken about the city and shown the most prominent objects of interest, returning to the Union League House in time for a private dinner with a small party of gentlemen. To-morrow General Sherman will return to New York city.

HOUSE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During the thunder storm of last evening the house occupied by Mr. Benjamin Caselberry, north west corner of Jefferson and Marshall streets, was struck by lightning. The fluid entered the gable end of the roof, a portion of which was knocked off, passed down to the room below, tearing the rafters and ceiling in its course. It then passed out of a window, over the roof, down the water-pipe into the street, tearing the same into atoms, and, passing off entered the ground below.

On examining the lower part of the house it was found that the iron covering of the sink in the kitchen had been torn up by the fluid, and twisted into a knot.

A large hole was also knocked into the chimney, and the entire roof greatly injured, so much so that it will require a general overhauling in order to make the house tenantable.

Mrs. Caselberry, who was standing in a doorway in the second story, was knocked down by the shock, and much overcome, while her husband, who was reclining on a feather bed, escaped injury.

Bricks, mortar, and fragments of the slate roof were scattered in all directions by the force of the shock thus produced.

DROWNED.—About 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, John Barion, who lives on Sixteenth street, above Race, drove his horse into the Schuylkill, near the Park, for the purpose of watering it. But the animal proceeded too far, and, by a sudden lurch, precipitated the rider into the stream. Drowning ensued before he could be rescued. The body was recovered in a couple of hours, and taken to his late residence.

About 5 o'clock on the same afternoon a boy, named William Valentine, living at Tenth and Poplar streets, was drowned while bathing in the Schuylkill, above Columbia Bridge. His body has not as yet been recovered.

LARCENY OF MONEY.—Edward States, a colored man, was committed by Recorder Eneu, in default of $1000 bail, under the following circumstances:—It appears that about eighteen months since, a brother of Elizabeth Reading sent her $50 bounty money. States, who was present when she received the money took it from her and put it in his pocket. It was supposed at the time that it was simply a joke. He went off and was not seen by Mrs. Reading for a long time, but wanting money, she hunted him up, and found that he had opened a liquor store with her money. Being discovered, he sold out and left the city. He was subsequently arrested, and committed as stated above.

CHARGE OF ARSON.—Michael Morgan is the proprietor of a hurdle manufactory in the rear of Tryon's gun store, on Second street. An attempt was made to set the place on fire on Saturday evening. A keg of turpentine had been placed in the building, surrounded with shavings, which had been fired, but the flames did not spread. Morgan was observed shortly before the fire carrying shavings into the establishment, and was not seen there when the fire broke out. It is known that there has been some difficulty connected with a mortgage on the property, and Mr. Morgan, therefore, is suspected of firing the premises. He will have a hearing this afternoon.

SOCIAL TRIP TO ATLANTIC CITY.—Extensive preparations are being made to render the excursion of the Young Men's Association of the South Street Presbyterian Church to Atlantic City, on the 18th inst., one of the most pleasant trips that will be made during the season to that delightful watering place. Special accommodations are being provided for families, and as only a limited number of tickets will be sold, early application should be made. Tickets are only being sold to parties who are known to some one of the committee or their friends.

TO SCHUYLKILL BATHERS.—The practice of bathing in public places in the Schuylkill river has become so frequent of late, that the police have been obliged to resort to extreme measures to put a stop to it. On Saturday a half dozen or so of youthful swimmers were brought before the various Aldermen and fined for this misdemeanor. It is strange that neither the penalties of the law, nor a sense of common decency, will put a stop to this reprehensible practice.

WILLIAM SCHWARZWALDER and Andrew Nicholas have been engaged for some time past in stealing wine from a cellar under the Consolidation Bank. They were caught on Saturday afternoon while in the act of carrying a number of bottles from the cellar. They were arrested and held in $500 bail by Alderman Becker.

ASSAULTING HIS BETTER HALF.—James Armstrong resides in Erdman's court, in the Fifteenth Ward. Yesterday he made an assault on his wife, and threw a pitcher at her head, cutting her badly. He was arrested, and taken before Alderman Hutchinson, who held him to bail.

REMOVAL.—The entrance to E. R. Lee's general dry goods establishment, is at present removed temporarily to Filbert street, below Eighth, while changes are being made in the front, at No. 43 North Eighth street. In the meantime they are closing out their old stock at greatly reduced prices.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—William Valentine, aged seventeen years, who resides at Tenth and Poplar streets, was drowned on Saturday while bathing in the Schuylkill at Columbia Bridge. The body has not been recovered.

THE FUNERAL OF EDWARD G. WEBB, Esq., late United States Assessor of the First District, will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock, from his late residence in the lower part of the city.

STABBED.—During the parade of the firemen on Saturday evening, a boy, son of Mr. John Hughes, was standing at the corner of Fourth and Arch streets, when another boy came up to him and asked him what company he went for? Some reply was made, and the questioner stabbed the boy mentioned in the shoulder and ran off.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PORTLAND FUND.—Mayor McMichael has received the following sums in aid of the sufferers by the Portland fire:—John Bliss, $100; "D," Cash, $10.

SUN-STRUCK.—Frederick Shick, who belongs in Schuylkill Haven, was sun-struck on Saturday at Eighth and Wallace streets. He was conveyed to his lodging-house, No. 1309 Callowhill street.

STEALING GEESE.—Edward North was held by Alderman Good, in $1000, for stealing geese in Germantown. He put them in the cellar of his residence, where they were found by the Police.

PROMOTED.—Colonel Robert L. Bodine, of the 26th Pennsylvania Volunteers, has been promoted to the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General for meritorious services.

PHYSICIAN, HEAL THYSELF! is an old saying. Most of our best physicians are in the constant practice of bracing up their systems and keeping them in tone, to enable them to perform the varied and exhausting labors of their profession, by the use of *MARSDEN'S CALISAYA TONIC*, as well as prescribing it in their practice. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway. For sale by all Druggists.*

COLLEGE AND SCHOOL COMMENCEMENTS.—
Youths and girls of tender age
Now bashfully appear
Upon the speaker's stage,
Pleasing each eye and ear;
While parents with complete
Triumph are heard to say,
"Don't Sarah Jane look sweet
In that pure white array?"
Or, "My boy outshines them all,
In his suit from Tower Hall!"

Linen Dusters.

Light Cassimere and Cloth, Alpacca, Drap d'Ete, Duck and Linen Sack Coats.

Light Cassimere, White and Colored Duck Skeleton Vests.

Light Cassimere, White and Colored Duck, and all kinds of Linen Pants.

All kinds of Seasonable Clothing for Men's, Youths', and Boys' wear, in large supply at the lowest prices possible.

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & CO.

A MOTHER'S DUTY to her child is, first of all, to watch over its health. Among children, in nine cases out of ten, disease first manifests itself by a disordered state of the bowels. This is invariably counteracted by the use of *MARSDEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP*. No family should be without it; its general use would do away almost entirely with the fearful list of deaths among children, which form such a startling item in the weekly reports of the City Inspector. *Depot, No 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by all Druggists.*

WHEN you are depressed by the gaunt, sickly feeling of a disordered system, which needs to be cleansed and stimulated into healthy action, take a dose or two of Ayer's Pills, and see how quick you can be restored for a shilling.

FOR CONSUMPTION AND ALL KINDRED DISEASES, such as colds and their results, affections of the throat and lungs, dyspeptic complaints, and general debility of the muscular system, we know of nothing in the way of a remedy that is so swift and sure as Dr. Hylton's "Constitutional Renovator." This medicine has met with an almost unparalleled success before the public; it has stood all the numerous and severe tests to which it has been subjected, and in each case that has been brought to our own notice, it has come out triumphant. With diseases of the lungs especially, and the inevitable consumption which sooner or later follows them, if they are not taken in hand in time, the "Constitutional Renovator" has been particularly successful, stamping Dr. Hylton as one of the safest lung physicians in the country. Dr. Hylton can always be found at his office, No. 411 Vine street, in this city, where he makes examinations of lungs free of charge.

THE GREAT SUMMER REMEDY.—Practical tests have established the fact beyond cavil that the best safeguard against diseases incident to hot weather is the world-renowned S. T.—1860. X. Plantation Bitters. These Bitters, which are at once delicious and medicinal, are not only *preventive* in their effects, but in the highest degree medicinal. The robust health of hundreds of our citizens to-day is largely attributable to the habitual use of this perfectly pure and harmless tonic and stimulant. We recommend its adoption by all who wish to retain or seek to improve their health.

REDUCED PRICES.—A rare chance. Call at Reimer's Photograph Gallery, No. 624 Arch street and have your likeness taken in superior style, at moderate prices. Sure to please.

THOSE SKELETON LINEN SUITS we are now selling give universal satisfaction this warm weather, which is saving a great deal. Charles Stokes & Co., Clothiers, under the Continental.

LADIES' MORNING CALLS carry joy and gladness in their visits when perfumed with the Extract of Sweet Opoponax. E. T. Smith & Co., New York.

GRANDMOTHER'S GINGERBREAD.—Excellent. Buy it of G. Byron Morse, No. 904 Arch street.

"lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 36 dey st., new york."

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

1881 COUPONS, DUE JULY 1st,
and
Compound Interest Notes,
Wanted by
DREXEL & Co.,
No 34 S. Third street.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

ENGLISH—CANNING.—On the 19th of June, at Washington, D. C., by the Rev. Henry Walker, Mr. JOSEPH ENGLISH to Miss LAURA CANNING, both of Burlington, N. J.

SHORT—MORTON.—At the Cathedral, Saturday morning, July 7, 1866, by the Rev. Father Reilly, Mr. JOHN SHORT to Miss ELIZABETH MORTON, all of this city.

DIED.

BREARLEY.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 6th instant, of disease of the heart, SARAH, wife of James Brearly, in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 932 Kurtz street, on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment at the burial ground of the Gloria Dei Church.

DAVIS.—On the 8th instant, MARY RICHARDSON, eldest daughter of Thomas M. and Harriet Davis, aged 7 years, 3 months, and 11 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1838 Camac street, on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MANN.—On the 7th instant, HANNAH ELIZABETH, daughter of Samuel P. and Elizabeth M. MANN, aged 16 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1832 Vienna street, on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

WASHBURNE.—At Pottsville, of cholera infantum, this morning, CORNELIA SANDERSON, infant daughter of Rev. D. and Sarah S. Washburne, of Philadelphia. §§

CAT COLLARS WITH BELLS, AND A VAriety of Dog Collars, Chains and muzzles, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

A NEW VEGETABLE SLICER, FOR CUcumbers, Beets, Potatoes, Carrots, &c. It adjusts for thin or thick cuts, and is only 15 cents each. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
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THE PATENT PEA AND BEAN SHELLERS perform from four to seven times the amount of shelling done by hand in the same time. Retail at $3 to $6. Wholesale at the manufacturers' prices by their Agents, TRUMAN & SHAW,
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PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to 5 31§

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HUMPHREYS'
HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

HAVE PROVED, FROM THE MOST AMPLE experience, an entire success; Simple—Prompt—Efficient, and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have raised the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

Nos.			Cents.
1,	Cures	**Fevers,** Congestion, Inflammations..	25
2,	"	**Worms,** Worm-Fever, Worm-Colic.	25
3,	"	**Crying** Colic or Teething of Infants.	25
4,	"	**Diarrhœa** of children or adults.....	25
5,	"	**Dysentery,** Griping, Bilious Colic..	25
6,	"	**Cholera-Morbus,** Vomiting......	25
7,	"	**Coughs,** Colds, Bronchitis..........	25
8,	"	**Neuralgia,** Toothache, Faceache...	25
9,	"	**Headaches,** Sick-Headache, Vertigo	25
10,	"	**Dyspepsia,** Bilious Stomach........	25
11,	"	**Suppressed,** or Painful Periods ...	25
12,	"	**Whites,** too profuse Periods........	25
13,	"	**Croup,** Cough, difficult Breathing...	25
14,	"	**Salt Rheum,** Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15,	"	**Rheumatism,** Rheumatic Pains..	25
16,	"	**Fever & Ague,** Chill Fever, Agues	50
17,	"	**Piles,** blind or bleeding	50
18,	"	**Ophthalmy,** and sore or weak Eyes	50
19,	"	**Catarrh,** acute or chronic, Influenza	50
20,	"	**Whooping-Cough,** violent Coughs	50
21,	"	**Asthma,** oppressed Breathing	50
22,	"	**Ear Discharges,** impaired Hearing	50
23,	"	**Scrofula,** enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24,	"	**General** Debility, Physical Weakness	50
25,	"	**Dropsy,** and scanty Secretions......	50
26,	"	**Sea-Sickness,** sickness from riding.	50
27,	"	**Kidney-Disease,** Gravel............	50
28,	"	**Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions,** Involuntary Discharges..............................	1.00
29,	"	**Sore Mouth,** Canker..............	50
30,	"	**Urinary Weakness,** wetting bed.	50
31,	"	**Painful Periods,** with Spasms...	50
32,	"	**Sufferings** at change of life........	1.00
33,	"	**Epilepsy,** Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance.	1.00
34,	"	**Diphtheria,** ulcerated Sore Throat.	50

FAMILY CASES.

35 large vials, morocco case, and book complete	$10 00
20 large vials, in morocco, and book...........	6 00
20 large vials, plain case, and book..............	5 00
15 boxes (Nos. 1 to 15), and book..............	3 00

VETERINARY SPECIFICS.

Mahogany cases, 10 vials, with book............	$10 00
Single vials, with directions........................	1 00

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RUNNING THE GAUNTLET. By Edmund Yates, author of "Broken to Harness." 12mo. Cloth. $1·50.
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Whether ACCIDENT, CHOLERA, or DISEASE of any kind, with weekly compensation for DISABILITY from ACCIDENT.
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In view of the probability of the visitation of CHOLERA this summer, this opportunity of insuring against it for a brief period, at economical rates, should command the attention of every one; while the combination of ACCIDENT risk offered with it enables those residing in the City, or transacting business here and returning to the country daily, to guard against every form of
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OFFICE No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

FOURTH EDITION

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 9.

Senate.

A bill to enlarge and improve the Arsenal grounds at St. Louis, and a bill to authorize the sale of the Government property at Harper's Ferry, were reported from the Military Committee.

A resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of War for a copy of the medical and surgical statistics of the war.

A bill was passed prohibiting any State from making pilot regulations which discriminate against vessels of any other State.

Mr. Howard (Mich.) introduced a joint resolution giving the Union Pacific Railroad and its branches the right of way through military reservations.

House of Representatives.

The reading of the journal of Saturday was dispensed with.

Mr. Hubbard (Conn.) introduced a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of making a donation of lands for the endowment of female colleges in the several States, and presented the memorial of the General Assembly of Connecticut on that subject.

Mr. Morris (N. Y.) introduced a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information, to be furnished at the next session, in reference to the trade between the United States and British Provinces.

Mr. Dodge (N. Y.) presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New York with reference to the tariff. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Morris (N. Y.) introduced a bill to amend the Judiciary Act of 1789. Read twice, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Newell (N. J.) introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Accounts to inquire into the propriety of increasing the salaries of the assistants in the folding room of Congress.

Mr. Schofield (Pa.) introduced a bill to change the time for the annual meeting of Congress from the first Monday in December to the first Monday in November. Read twice, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Miller (Pa.) offered a resolution for the printing of an additional number of Bancroft's address on President Lincoln. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Ross (Ill.) suggested to amend the resolution by making it apply to Agricultural reports.

Mr. Miller also offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a statement of the receipts and expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866.

Fatal Accident.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 9.—During the thunderstorm at 6 o'clock last evening, the lightning struck the house of Charles Whiting, in Forestville, Bristol county, instantly killing Mr. Whiting and his son. Mrs. Whiting was seriously injured, and her recovery is doubtful. Mr. and Mrs. Whiting were sitting on a sofa at the time, and their son on a chair near by.

The Portland Fire.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—A meeting is called for to-morrow evening, under the auspices of the Mayor of this city, of citizens of Maine now sojourning here and others, for the purpose of taking measures for the relief of the Portland sufferers.

Wreck of the Ship "Picayune."

BOSTON, July 9.—The ship *Picayune*, of New Orleans, Captain Brooks, from Genoa, in ballast, for St. Johns, N. B., was wrecked on Duck Island, near Mount Desert, Me., in a fog on the 5th inst. The crew were saved. The ship is a total loss.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The Bank Statement for the week ending on Saturday shows

An increase of Loans..............................	$6,6,650,635
An increase of Specie................................	2,668,048
An increase of Circulation........................	589 908
An increase of Deposits..............................	1.442.339
A decrease of Legal Tenders.......................	2.281,002

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Stocks are stronger. Chicago and Rock Island, 96; Cumberland preferred, 96¾; Illinois Central scrip, 122; Michigan Southern, 80½; New York Central, 99⅞; Reading, 107⅞; Erie, 71⅞; Western Union Telegraph Company, 54½; United States 6s, 1867, 129½; Coupon 6s, 1881, 109; 5-20 Coupons, 1862, 106¼; do. 1864, 105¼; do. 1865, 105; Treasuries, 103¼@103⅞; Gold, 151¼; sterling exchange nominal.

EUROPE.

Continued from the First Page.]

PRUSSIA AND ELECTORAL HESSE.

BERLIN, June 23.—The official *Staatsanzeiger* of to-day says:—"After the entry of the Prussians into Electoral Hesse, the King of Prussia again made a fresh endeavor to come to an understanding with the Elector. On the 22d inst. the Prussian Minister offered an alliance on the basis of the Prussian proposition for the formation of a new Confederation, on condition that the Elector should have a Ministry which should guarantee the observation of the Constitution of 1831. Had this been accepted, the possession of his throne and his sovereign rights would have been guaranteed to him.

"The Elector, however, declined the conditions without further hesitation.

"It was, therefore, necessary that measures should be adopted to connect the two portions of the Prussian kingdom.

"The present military position of Prussia is a sure guarantee against a return to the former state of things."

THE ELECTOR OF HESSE-CASSEL.

STETTIN, June 25.—The Castle of Stettin has been assigned to the Elector of Hesse-Cassel as his future residence, and he arrived here to-day.

PRUSSIA AND BADEN.

MENTZ, June 25.—The Grand Duke of Baden has broken off relations with Prussia.

HESSE-DARMSTADT.

DARMSTADT, June 25.—A decree has been issued to-day prohibiting the export of corn and cattle into Prussia.

THE BAVARIAN ARMY.

MUNICH, June 23.—The King left here to-day for the headquarters of the Bavarian army.

LEIPSIC, June 24.—The Bavarian General, Prince Thurn and Taxis, arrived yesterday evening at Hof, on the Saxon and Bavarian frontier. The Bavarian troops have not yet come up.

HUNGARIANS DESERTING TO PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, June 29.—Hungarian deserters have come into the Prussian outposts with their horses and accoutrements. A depot of them has been formed at Glogau. Hungarian officers are expected to arrive in order to organize them.

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

THE PRUSSIAN SUCCESS IN SAXONY—SKIRMISH AT ELINGSBEUTEL—GENERALS IN COMMAND OF THE PRUSSIAN CORPS D'ARMEE—LESSONS FROM THE AMERICAN WAR.

Military Correspondence of the London Times.

GORLITZ, June 21.—The Prussian dash into Saxony has been a great military success. It has given Prince Frederick Charles the advantage of being able to attack the Austrians as they issue with a narrow front from the passes of the mountains, instead of being obliged to fight them on their own terms in an open country, as would have been the case had they been allowed to occupy this kingdom. At the present moment the Prussian patrols and pickets are pushed close up to the Austrian frontier, the issue of the narrow defile which the Elbe cleaves in the Erz ebirge is secured, the Saxon army has retired into Bohemia, and, without pulling a trigger, the Prussian army has, by the rapid action of its chief, gained as great advantages as could have been looked for from a victorious battle in this part of the theatre of war. There is only one point in Saxony where Saxon troops are still found, and where the Saxon standard is still hoisted. The little fortress of Konigstein, situated on the isolated sandstone cliff on the left bank of the Elbe, about nine miles from the Austrian frontier, is still occupied by a Saxon garrison.

Inaccessible from the steepness of the rock on which it stands, and at a considerable distance from the surrounding heights, this fortress has never been reduced. From the hill of Lilienstein, which stands on the opposite side of the river, and has a command over the fortress of more than one hundred and fifty feet, Napoleon attempted to bombard Konigstein, but his artillery was not heavy enough to send shot over the three thousand yards which separate the summits of the two hills. With their rifled cannon the Prussian artillery could now easily, from the hill Lilienstein, or from that of Paffenstein on the opposite side, engage the guns of the fort on equal terms, but it is doubtful whether the Prussian commander will deem it worth while to drag artillery to the top of these steep hills in order to force the capitulation of the small garrison of 1200 men, who, in the event of Saxony remaining in his possession, must fall into his hands, and, in case of his being obliged to retire, [illegible] can add so little to the force of his enemies. It is [illegible] probable that Konigstein, guarded by its [illegible]s and impossibility of approach, will [illegible] its escarpments, to retain its reputation for impregnability [illegible] be allowed [illegible]

In most of the villa[illegible]es and hamlets of Saxony, [illegible] on roads leading to certainly in all those which [illegible] billeted; cavalry the frontier, Prussian soldiers a[illegible] [illegible]eadings of the and artillery horses fill the farm[illegible] carriages border farmers, and field guns and artil[illegible] Saxons are packed on many a village green. But th[illegible] be have no complaints to make, and, as far as [illegible] judged from appearances, seem highly to approve the occupation of their country by the Prussian army. The Saxon peasantry and the soldiers are on the most friendly terms, and a stranger who did not know the Prussian uniform, in passing through the villages, would suppose that the troops were quartered among the people of their own country.

As soon as the Prussian vanguards crossed the frontier, Prince Frederick Charles issued a most stringent order, in which he insisted upon the troops showing every respect for private property and the comfort of the inhabitants. This order has been strictly observed, both by officers and men, but not from fear of the military punishment which would be the consequence of its transgression. The kind-hearted soldiers have brought with them none of those horrors which too often follow in the train of an army which occupies a strange country. On the contrary, were it not for the swords and bayonets of patrols which glitter in the sun along every road, the scene is one of perfect peace.

In some places the men are helping the peasantry to carry the hay harvest, in others they may be seen working in the cottage gardens, and nearly always are spending money in the village shops; the barelegged country urchin gets taken up for rides on the cavalry or artillery horses as they go to be watered, or are invited, half afraid, to peep into the muzzle of a rifled gun; and only when, with the contempt bred by familiarity, some adventurous youngster tries to introduce a handful of cornflowers into the mouth of a piece of ordnance, is he warned off the precinct of the battery by the reluctant sentry.

No news as yet of an Austrian advance in force. On the 18th a patrol crossed the frontier of Upper Silesia at Guau, a village about five miles east of Pless, and exchanged shots with a Prussian patrol; on the 19th an officer, escorted by a few hussars, crossed the same frontier at Klingebeutel, and came in collision with a Prussian cavalry patrol. A very slight skirmish ensued, but without, so far as has been ascertained, any harm being done to either side. This is all that is certainly known of the Austrian movements. How long Marshal Benedek's long silence is to endure, or what it portends, time alone can show. Some think he is uniting the Bavarian and Saxon armies with his own, and intends to come down into Saxony in overwhelming force by the Upper Saale and Leipsic, while others adhere faithfully to the idea that Silesia is destined to see the first battle.

The names of the General officers who command the different *corps d'armee* are as follows:—The 1st Corps, levied and recruited in the province of Prussia proper, is under the command of General Von Bonin; the 2d, or Pomeranian Corps, of General Von Schmit; the 3d, or Brandenburg Corps, and the 4th, or Saxon, have no commander at present, and are considered to be under the immediate control of Prince Frederick Charles; the 5th, or Posen Corps, is under General Von Steinmetz; the 6th, or Silesian, under Von Mutius; the 7th, or Westphalian, is in Hanover, under General Von Falkenstein; the 8th, or Rhineland, is commanded by General Herwarth von Bittenfeld, who seems to be called indiscriminately Herwarth or Bittenfeld. The great body of the cavalry is under Prince Albrecht, and the Guard is commanded by Prince Auguste, of Wurtemberg.

The destructive effects of war are as yet confined to railways, telegraph wires and bridges. Three fine bridges have already been sacrificed. The wooden bridge over the Elbe at Riesa was burnt by the Saxons the night before the Prussians entered their territory; the stone bridge of Maissen was blown up by the Saxon army on its retreat. In Upper Silesia the bridge of Myslowitz has been blown up by the Austrians, and that of Oderburg is mined and ready to be fired.

The Prussian military authorities have taken care to make the inconvenience of the present state of affairs sit as lightly as possible on the inhabitants of the country in which their troops are quartered. Passenger traffic on the railways of Saxony is resumed, except where the broken bridge of Riesa causes a gap which is not yet closed. Telegraphic messages are received at the Bureau; and are certainly delivered in the neighborhood, whether those to England reach their destination as certainly is a matter of doubt, for the lines in Hanover are not supposed to be in working order.

The patrols of Austrian troops which have appeared in Upper Silesia have not been followed up to the present time by any columns of invasion. The time which has elapsed since their appearance seems to augur that they were not the precursors of an attack; it appears more probable that they were sent forward purely to gain information, or that, as Austrian troops were being sent from the district about Cracow, to the West, they made a feint, *en passant*, against Silesia, with the object of drawing the attention of the Prussian commanders from the real point of attack. Where this real point will be no one on this side of the frontier can know for certain. The issues of the posses are well watched on this side, and beacons are established on every hill, and beside them sentries stand constantly ready to set them on fire and so flash from hilltop to hilltop the news of the enemy's approach. These beacons are made with straw wrapped thickly round the poles and daubed plentifully with pitch; beside each stands an improved sentry-box, also of straw, which affords in the meantime shelter from the sun or rain to the sentinel, and which will also serve, in case of necessity, to add to the brightness of the flame of the beacon. The roads leading to the frontier are constantly patrolled both by night and day, while videttes and pickets are found on the rise of every knoll and the corner of every wood.

The Prussians have not been careless witnesses of the great struggle in America. The organization of their army shows that its administrators have eagerly noted all the results of modern science and advanced civilization which the contest between the Federals and Confederates called into the service of the war. Orders and reports are no longer conveyed tardily by aids-de-camp and orderlies; they are flashed from corps to corps along the wires of the telegraph, for to each headquarters a field telegraph division is attached, as soon as headquarters are established, connects the temporary bureau of the chief of the staff with the nearest permanent telegraph station.

Prussia is about to raise 40,000 men in Holstein, and is said to have called for the contingents of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz. This, with the capture of the Hanoverian army, will place nearly all the fighting men of Northern Germany in the Prussian ranks. Either side has now done its best to enter with as strong an army as possible on the campaign, the issue of which must decide whether the supremacy in Germany is to belong to the Protestant and progressive North, or to the Catholic and conservative South.

THE PRUSSIAN ADVANCE INTO BOHEMIA.

Correspondence London Times.

BERLIN, June 23.—The Austrian army having repeatedly crossed the Prussian frontier without proceeding any distance into the interior, General Moltke has now determined to take the initiative and seek out the enemy in their own quarters. By this resolute step he apparently intends to disturb the hostile forces while yet feeling about for an eligible point of attack, and perhaps to engage an outlying corps before he has time to fall back upon the main force. Besides these secondary advantages, his chief object naturally is to transfer the war to foreign territory, and keep the baneful desolation of the battle-field from his country if he can.

The chance of success would be materially enhanced were the front of the invading army less extended than it is. Its right flank, the first army, under the command of Prince Frederick Charles, is at this moment advancing into Bohemia by way of Zittau, in Eastern Saxony, and Seidenberg, Marklissa, and Wigandsthal, in the adjoining district of Northwestern Silesia. South of the last-mentioned place, the Giant Mountains, forming an impassable wall for a distance of about forty miles, intervene between the right and left flanks of the aggressive forces; and it is only at the Pass of Landshut and in its immediate vicinity that the Crown Prince, with the second or Silesian army will find it feasible to effect his entrance into the Austrian territory.

From wing to wing there is a distance of nearly one hundred miles, a drawback which, however, is not without its peculiar advantages. Should Prince Frederick Charles get as far north as Reichenburg, or Turnau, before coming up with the enemy, any Austrians that may be disposed along the Saxon frontier will have to retreat at once, or they run the risk of being cut off from the other and more considerable portion of their army known to be stationed along the Silesian border. The advance was to be made simultaneously on both wings, but has as yet been announced only of the first or larger division under the command of Prince Frederick Charles. The whole of the Prussian army employed on this hazardous undertaking is here estimated at 240,000, not including non-combatants.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

From the London Times, June 27.

We have reason to believe that an intimation was yesterday conveyed to Lord Derby that her Majesty would grant him an interview at Windsor this afternoon.

We are also informed that should her Majesty impose that duty upon him, Lord Derby will obey her Majesty's commands and use his utmost endeavors to construct an Administration upon so broad a basis as to include several gentlemen who have not hitherto been attached to the Conservative party, although they have recently acted with it in opposition to the Reform Bill.

The most important office, especially in the present state of Europe, is unquestionably that of Secretary for Foreign Affairs. If we are correctly informed, and subject, of course, to the approbation of her Majesty, it will be proposed to intrust this great department to Lord Stanley. Such an appointment will, we believe, be generally approved, and will obtain the confidence of the public in the foreign policy of the Government.

Mr. Disraeli, Lord Cranborne, Sir Bulwer Lytton, and Sir Hugh Cairns will, of course, be prominent [illegible]bers of the next Administration. Lord Stan[illegible] [illegible] also probably accept office, and it is hoped [illegible] the more conservative Whigs will join that some [illegible] would be prepared to concede to Lord Derby, who [illegible]entation in the Cabinet. them an adequate repre[illegible]

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.—This being the first day for jury trials since last Tuesday, the Court by 10 o'clock was crowded. Long before the prison van, that easy-going barouche had arrived with the gentlemen of Moyamensing, the room was full of people, looking as if they were trying hard to keep from dissolving, and to brace themselves up for hot work.

Edward Schultz was charged with committing an assault and battery on Henry Keice. Keice is the proprietor of a workshop. Edward Schultz is in his employ. Keice stated that he attempted to put a man out of the shop, and Schultz struck him. The defense stated that Schultz did nothing at all except to part the combatants. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Elizabeth Wilson, colored, was charged with committing an assault and battery upon a colored child, Charles Parker.

The prosecution stated that, at the request of defendant, the child was permitted to stay with defendant about three months for company, as she said.

A witness was passing the house of defendant, when his attention was attracted by the screams of the child. He looked in, and there saw Elizabeth Wilson cruelly whipping the child, who was then in bed. The mother then took the child back to her home, and upon examining him she found that his flesh was in a most horrible condition, caused, as the child said, by being placed in a hot stove by defendant. The wound was said to be seven inches long and four inches wide, and so severe as to cause the child to lay on its face for three months, under the care of a physician.

The jury considered this a most brutal, Hottentot, and cannibal affair, and rendered a verdict of guilty.

The child was placed upon a table, and told the Judge all about the affair.

The defendant stated that the whole was caused by the extremely filthy condition of the child.

Edward Thorn, a boy of about twelve years, was charged with committing an assault and battery upon Robert Sherer, with intent to kill.

It was alleged by the Commonwealth that on the night of the 2d or 3d of last May, Robert Sherer was passing along Sears street between Sixth and Seventh, when Thorn, who was near by with some other boys, commenced throwing stones at him. One boy, named James Sterling, cried out "Pin him." Then three stones were thrown; the third one, alleged to have been thrown by Thorn, struck him on the right temple. He put his hand to his head and ran home.

Physicians testified that the wound was a very severe one, being a compound fracture of the right temple; that a piece of the skull had been removed, and that they had strong doubts concerning his recovery.

The defense do not deny that Sherer was struck with a stone, and that the injury inflicted is very severe; but they do deny that Thorn threw the stone that struck Sherer, alleging that the stone was thrown by James Sterling, who on the stand admitted that he had been indicted for this offense. Still on trial.

THE LATE JUDGE MALLERY—BAR MEETING.—At noon a large meeting of the members of the Bar was held in the Supreme Court-room, to do honor to the memory of Judge Mallery. Justice Read was called to the chair, and Colonel Snowden appointed Secretary.

Judge Read said:—We are called together to do honor to the memory of the oldest practising member of the Philadelphia Bar—Judge Mallery. My acquaintance with Judge Mallery has extended as far back as fifty-two years, and I am, perhaps, better able to recollect him than any gentleman at the Philadelphia Bar. In the early part of 1814 it was my fortune to go with my family into the county of Wayne, and went with my uncle to the courthouse. Judge Gibson was then, I think, on his second circuit of the district. I there saw Judge Mallery, and he was then what was called at that day, "a rising young man." He was a partner of Mr. Wells, the oldest member of the Bar. At that time the Bar of Luzerne supplied all the surrounding country. At that time he was considered an active, industrious, indefatigable man of talent and ability. This in after years secured him the first place as the leading member of Northern Pennsylvania. He was in 1830 elected a member of the Legislature, and he introduced the law which secured the first mortgages their priority. He was afterwards appointed President Judge of the Third Judicial District. In 1836 he resigned that situation, and came to the city of Philadelphia. You all know his professional career since, his moral character, his Christian character as a gentleman, and his high station as a lawyer.

Judge Parsons introduced the following resolutions:—

Resolved, 1. That in the decease of the Hon. GARRICK MALLERY the legal profession throughout the State has lost one of its bright and shining ornaments, society a noble and patriotic citizen, the Commonwealth a wise statesman.

2. That we recognize in our deceased brother one who in early life distinguished himself as a leading member of the Bar in the northern part of the State; in more mature life a prominent member of the Legislature, with distinguished ability in advocating the system of internal improvements of this Commonwealth by her canals and railroads; preparing wise laws in relation to the finances of Pennsylvania; subsequently adorning the Bench in a most important judicial district by his learning and eminent abilities; and afterwards resigning that station and becoming a prominent member of the Philadelphia Bar.

3. That in all the stations of life which have been occupied by Mr. Mallery, he has discharged his duties with singular and honorable fidelity to those who entrusted him with business, to the profession and to the State at large.

4. That we believe but few members of our profession have lived more beloved and venerated by all who knew him, than our departed friend and brother, and we can point to no better example for imitation than that exhibited by his long life, in his kind intercourse with his brethren of the bar.

5. That as a tribute of respect to the memory of our departed brother, we will this afternoon attend his funeral, and wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

6. That a committee of three be appointed (to whom shall be added the Chairman and Secretary), to present to the family of our deceased friend a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, and of the resolutions adopted thereat.

Speeches were made by Eli K. Price, Judge Parsons, Colonel Snowden, Mr. Perkins, and Mr. Arundel.

The resolutions were adopted, and the chair appointed the Committee.

STRANGE OVERSIGHT.—That portion of the city between Eleventh and Thirteenth streets, and from Montgomery avenue to Berks street, although closely built up with new and fine residences, is sadly deficient in police arrangements. There is no day officer on duty in the neighborhood.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, July 9

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD

$1000	U S 6s '81......	108⅞	$1000	City 6s n, k s o	97
$1000	Susq Cnl bs..	60	$500	do........	97
$2000	Be vi&Del bds	80	$16100	do....mun	97
$1000	City 6s old......	93½	$600	do....mun	97
$2000	do........	93½	$1200	do....mun	97

—The National Cemetery at Seven Pines, Virginia, has been completed, and now contains 1356 bodies. It is laid out almost square, being 221 feet front, and 228 feet deep. It embraces an area of one and one-sixth acres, and is divided into four sections, each section forming a square at each corner of the ground. A gravel walk nine feet wide extends along the sides between the graves and the fence, and walks are laid out through the centre, intersecting each other at right angles. In the centre is a circular mound on which is erected a flagstaff. Of the 1356 bodies interred at this cemetery, 154 have the name and regiment painted on headboards and 1202 are yet unknown.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Our Native Chinese—The Party of Prohibition.

From the Times.

The violent effort of the *Tribune* to identify the Union party with a high protective party will not succeed; but its endeavors, as well as the words of Mr. Stevens in a recent debate, in which free trade and Rebellion were apparently regarded as growths of the same soil, give a color to some of the worst accusations of our European enemies, that our struggle was in the interest of protection, rather than of nationality or liberty. The great Union party included within its wings persons of all probable shades of opinion on the tariff question. Free traders, revenue tariff men, protectionists, and exclusionists. A convention of the party never ventured to enunciate any principles on the question of low or high protection; and for the *Tribune* now to raise the cry of "false lights" and "treason to party" because a large and influential body of Unionists are opposed to a tariff ("free trade tariff," according to Mr. Stevens), raising duties from one hundred to two hundred per cent., is simply the old partisan trick, familiar to the readers of that journal, of substituting abuse for argument.

We regret that any party or personal feelings are allowed to enter into a discussion of a pure question of finance and economy. The position of the American people is simply this:—They are recovering from the vastly destructive effects of a terrible though necessary war. They are suffering under a loss and scarcity of labor and a redundancy of currency. All expenses of living have risen in a fearful measure; and the problem is to turn the capital and labor of the country to that which will waste the least and bring in the highest return, in order to meet our financial difficulties and bring down prices. As all agree, the most profitable and natural branch of this country is agriculture. Thus far, the effort of the bigoted protectionists, since and during the war, has been to divert capital and labor from this to less profitable pursuits. Manufactures, already sufficiently protected, have been bolstered with bounties, until in some branches their profits have ranged from 50 to 300 per cent.

As a consequence, every farmer has paid a great additional price for the manufactures purchased by him, for his clothing, bedding, implements, machines, household furniture, and building materials; but worse than this, in many cases the capital, though diverted by large bounties to these branches, has not been a permanently profitable investment for the nation, so that though the individuals are richer by the taxes paid in their favor by consumers, the whole people are poorer. Prices remain high for the farmer, because manufacturers receive excessive duties to aid them in that which is not profitable. With our vast agricultural wealth we ought to be exporting grain and breadstuffs and dairy products to many countries of Europe. We cannot do it, and the great reason is the expense of freight from the central West to the seaboard. This expense is immensely heightened by the tariff. Mr. Raymond gives a striking instance of the truth of this in his remarks on the duty on iron, in the House session of the 3d ultimo:—

> "The New York Central and Erie Railroads, he says, employed together five times more capital than all the rolling-mills in the United States, disbursing ten times as much money to work them and supporting ten times as many people. Those two roads renewed usually one-fifth of their track every year, requiring, each of them, 20,000 tons of railroad iron. At the present rate of duty the duty on that was $772,000; at the increased rate proposed it would be $975,000—that is to say, those two roads would pay about two millions of dollars by way of protection. They had paid last year one million each as internal tax. There must be an end to that—they could not stand such a pressure. These were only two railroad companies. All the railroad companies of the United States had paid last year little less than six millions for internal tax, and now it was proposed to put upon them five or six millions more in the shape of protection."

Who does not see that this increase of $5,000,000 in expenses for the railroads of the United States must come out of the freight, and that for every cent added to the cost of iron the farmer must pay in diminished price on his product?

The increased expense of iron and steel is so great, and the high protection has made all material and machinery so costly, and has increased the waste and carelessness so much in our machine manufacture (as is the well-known result of bounties), that it is notorious that foreigners, from South America, for instance, no longer order their machines here as they did, going to England, where they are cheaper; and it is equally well known that the vast commerce in iron screws between America and Europe, and other countries, has been taken from our hands, because we cannot make screw steamers as cheaply as the English. And this mainly from the bad influence of over protection, for the rate of wages in machine factories is not so vastly different in the two countries.

Some of our manufacturers, perhaps a large proportion, can now stand on their own legs without Government help or bounty. Those which have been "protected" so many years, and for whose protection every man, woman and child in the United States has been paying a heavy tax, and which are now as weak as ever, had better be left to go down, and the money and hands employed in them be turned to more remunerative branches. To add now a duty of one hundred or two hundred per cent. to keep up these sickly branches of manufacture is the height of folly.

The position of reasonable men on this subject who seek the financial good of all sections is precisely that of the able Commissioners on Internal Revenue, is confirmed by the long experience of foreign countries in the matter of taxation; that is, to arrange the tariff with reference solely to gaining the greatest revenue, and to lay the great proportion of the duties on a few articles of luxury. The *Tribune* derides this, but the experience of Great Britain in the immense results from taxing spirits, tobacco, and a few other articles is fair proof of its wisdom.

It happens, fortunately, that most of our imports are articles of luxury; they ought to yield a large portion of the public revenue. Then, without improper interference from Government, the capital and labor of the country will turn to what pays best, and the whole people feel the good effect in higher profits and lower prices.

To the Death.

From the Tribune.

The difficulty which dead persons of color—*i. e.*, persons of no color, according to our American misuse of the word—experience in getting buried in Flushing, would seem to admit of no compromise. In one regard it is certainly a matter for the Metropolitan Board of Health. Dead persons of color must, like dead persons of no color and of every color, be buried somewhere or burned. We should think that Trustee James Strong, at least, would understand that; but what's in a name? However, we do not mean specially to discuss the subject at this time. Our topic in hand is more general.

There are clearly but two ways for our society to pursue respecting "persons of African descent." *Imprimis*, we may exterminate them. Now, if this is to be done, we insist that it should not be done in a foolish, reluctant, fiddle-faddle, retail sort of way, as we managed, to our great historical opprobrium, with the Indians. This killing off a race by inches is altogether too much like an Eastern mode of execution. The culprit is whittled to death. Every morning the executioner comes and slices off an inch of the victim's flesh. In comparison with this, strangulation, decapitation, garroting, combustion, and even wheel-breaking, seem to be femininely mild methods of taking off. If "persons of color" in this country, in life or in death, cannot be permitted the vulgar privileges of humanity, our voice is for a general and speedy massacre of the whole tribe. Half-way measures never adjusted any botheration since the creation of the world.

Even King Pharaoh made a ludicrous mess of it in trying to be rid of the Hebrews when he said to the midwives:—"Every son that is born ye shall cast into the river, and every daughter ye shall save alive." He should have killed the whole obnoxious crowd—men, women, and children; if he had done so, he might not have come to moist grief, with his fine chariots and fast horses, in the Red Sea. The children of Israel, when upon short commons in the desert, asked Moses if there "were no graves in Egypt" that he had led them to perish in the desert. There are "no graves," it seems, in Flushing, but even the fastidious cemetery controllers might not object to finding a sort of pits, with quick lime, for the remains of all the "colored" population, if it could be got rid of at once. They would do as much as that for the four-footed victims of pleuro-pneumonia. They see that we are quite willing to be tenderly accommodating to their prejudices.

We hope no soft-hearted reader thinks that we are cruel. We love murder no better than the next man. To the best of our recollection we have never killed anybody, *i. e.*, physically, though we are conscious of having morally slaughtered a vast number of solemn fools. What we insist on is the commonest kind of benevolence. If we were "a person of color," living in this United States, and found the schools which we helped to support closed against our children, the sanctuary gates shut in our faces, the public vehicles denied us, the places of amusement refusing us entrance, we are not sure whether we should commit suicide, run away, or fight it out to the bitter end in the home of our fathers. It would be cowardly to abscond, but it would be a daily torture to stay. On the whole, we think that we should ask to be excused by act of Assembly, with permission to select our own method to exit.

But in the second place, we will suppose our own method to be squeamishly rejected. Well, then, we will insist that if we thus shrink from a disagreeable duty, and, as it were, force life upon the "colored" classes, we have no right to make that life intolerable. Either let them go to the promised land, or take off their burdens, if not for their sake, at least for our own; because the presence of a pauperized, oppressed, and permanently degraded class in this country is a standing refutation of our most cherished political theories, and will always be a suggestion to enterprising usurpers to get their feet upon the whitest of necks. A degraded class is always an assertion that democracy is impossible. It is the black who suffers to-day—it will be the white who will suffer to-morrow.

The men, if we may say so, who hate the negroes hardest—so hard that we believe they would not even drink rum with them—these are the men, white as they would be if they would take a yearly bath, who will first be enslaved. Riches will get the better of them. Learning will get the better of them. Unprincipled sagacity will get the better of them. They will be kept poor, laboring for others, living for others, drawing water and hewing wood for others. When every white man claims a right divine to oppress every black man, then white man No. 1 will be claiming a right divine to oppress white man No. 2. Wall street will then get a grip upon the throat of Five Points, and wo be to the Five Pointers.

It isn't our fault if we are forced so often to repeat here these alphabetical truths. Would to God that we had no occasion! Coarse-minded and generally bemuddled men charge us with writing in the negro interest. We deny it. We assert, and the whole course of the *Tribune* sustains us in asserting, that we have no more to say for oppressed blacks than for oppressed whites. We are simply for carrying out to the letter the chief doctrine of the Declaration of Independence, or for flinging that respectable document overboard altogether. Our radicalism is that of Thomas Jefferson, and they will hiccough to you in the grog-shops that Thomas Jefferson was a very good man. We are for a democracy that means something, and until we get it, we shall be forced to indulge, tiresome as they may be, in a good many repetitions of our demand.

The Case of ex-Postmaster Fowler.

From the Herald.

The action of the Government authorities in entering a *nolle prosequi* in the indictment against Isaac V. Fowler, for embezzlement of the public funds while Postmaster of New York some years ago, has naturally excited no little comment among all classes. With many, perhaps, the result of this long latent prosecution finds favor upon the grounds urged by the District Attorney in presenting the case, that the New York public were magnanimous and forgiving. The argument may weigh with others, that Fowler did not enjoy the fruits of the defalcation himself, and that he was not only urged to the commission of the theft by his political friends, but that the money was appropriated to the uses of a political party, with the knowledge if not the actual sanction of the Postmaster-General's Department at Washington. To our mind these facts, if they be true, are an aggravation of the offense, and we are disposed to regard the matter of the defalcation and the condoning of the offense by the Government authorities as a great moral wrong, a dangerous precedent, and a proceeding wholly unworthy of a great, free republican Government like ours. It presents itself to us as an incentive to crime on the part of public officials. What right has the Government or the political party it represents to authorize the stealing of the public funds for party purposes—admitting that these were the circumstances under which this defalcation arose—and not the personal extravagances of the individual officeholder? For Fowler, personally, we have no ill will. If he was used as a tool by politicians we regret his weakness, but we protest against the principle introduced into our system of dispensing law and justice as developed in this case. The poor man who steals the price of a loaf to keep his children, it may be, from starvation, finds no favor. The State Prison is his doom, but people will argue that a man who happens to be a politician can go scot free for a more heinous offense; in fact, that politics, when used in behalf of the ruling powers, legalize felony.

It is against the bad moral effect of such a course on the part of the Government that we protest. The case of Fowler is but a single illustration. This course may be and probably has been pursued in many other cases. We have seen young men led astray, in commercial life, into the commission of crimes against the community consigned to Sing Sing for a term of years, which they will probably serve out, while fellows who have some strong political affiliations and political friends are pardoned after a few weeks incarceration. The effect of such proceedings is more demoralizing than can be easily imagined. It is a temptation to commit crime of which many avail themselves, and which has an evil influence upon the entire community.

If Fowler had any of the instincts of an honest man, he would rather feel relief in his unobserved exile, conscious of the wrong he has done, than seek to return to the scenes of public life of which he once made so conspicuous a feature. No doubt he will be received here on his return with the same *eclat* that the rougher elements of New York society accorded to Bill Poole on his decease. The sachems of Tammany and the braves of all the Democratic strongholds will receive him with a cordial embrace; but we should suppose that the ex-Postmaster would prefer the retirement which it appears he has been enjoying in ease and comfort abroad for some years past to the unenviable notoriety which awaits him here.

The story of this defalcation has been dead for many years. The public had forgotten it, and the name of the official defaulter had been blotted almost out of memory by the frequent cases of a similar character that have since occurred. But the whole tale is revived by the late judicial action, and we are reminded thereby of the disgraceful fact that for the past five years or more men of influence in the political world, men even in judicial station, have been exercising their power to procure pardon for a man who, whatever the extenuating circumstances may be, was at best a plunderer of the public treasury, of money obtained from the hard-working and heavily-taxed people. We are compelled, in the performance of our duty as conservators of public morality and public justice, to condemn the encouragement offered to crime in official station which the law officers of the Government have thought proper to extend in this case. It is a dangerous example to set in the very weakest point of our governmental system.

Common-Sense.

From the Tribune.

The anti-Bread-and-Butter press of Richmond labor under the delusion that "the Radicals of the North" are unduly exercised because a number of leading starvationists are boldly in favor of conducting the impoverished South on the plan of excluding Northern capital and labor. Not at all; for we understand, without experiment, how foolish it is to keep on "shooting at the crisis," and how hard it is to oppose a locomotive. "We want," says one of these lunatics, "population and capital, but not radical population and capital." Sensible people do not need to be informed that the South wants just what it can get, and has no real business or interest to inquire whether its laborer is radical or conservative, Methodist or Episcoparian, so long as its lands are tilled and its railroads built and kept running.

A plan to keep out radical capital, and take in conservative and foreign immigration, would scarcely commend itself to any Southern proprietor who wants to borrow money to pay withal; for it is a remarkable commentary on the anti-locomotionists that nearly all the Northern capital at present in the South has been begged, borrowed, or invited from the North, which is unwilling neither to lend or to give while it finds itself welcome. It is a law of our continental commerce and civilization that the emigration which comes through Northern channels follows Northern capital, as a matter of course, whether it lead northeast, northwest, or south. We cannot teach the Richmond Philistines this fact, though it be as old as the hills; but it is nevertheless true that immigration follows its introducers, and will go where there is the most thrift and industry, and stay there until Northern and Western enterprise is invited to lead it elsewhere, whether it be to the Northwestern States and Territories, where agriculture and building promise familiar tasks, or to the South, which is a stranger country altogether. We doubt if it has ever occurred to the blockheads who advocated exclusion, that emigration must go South *through* the North, and that a new class of white men will not go to work where Northerners and negroes are badly treated. The real laws of labor are pretty sound morals. Every Southerner is justified in making as good a bargain as he can, whether he sell his land to radical or conservative. So we are disposed to believe that the people of the South will perforce disregard those village Quixotes who run at full tilt against Northern factory-wheels, and chivalrously misfeature themselves in order to spite their own and other people's countenances.

General Martindale as an Orator.

From the World.

The American people, like other great people, have always given their admiration as freely to brilliant orators as to renowned leaders of armies. As among the ancients the speeches of Demosthenes kindled as many hearts as the victories of Alexander, and the splendid conflagration of Tully's eloquence blazed as brightly as the fame of Cæsar's exploits; and as, in modern French history, Mirabeau was not eclipsed by Napoleon, so, among the American people the fame of Patrick Henry, "the forest-born Demosthenes," is scarcely less cherished than that of Washington, the leader of our Revolutionary armies; and at a later period, Clay, on whose lips listening Senates hung with rapture, divided the homage of his generation with Jackson, the illustrious hero of New Orleans. It is the rare felicity of the times in which we live, to see both of these dazzling characters united in one—to contemplate a hero who "speaks with the same spirit with which he fought." It was reserved for the Fourth-of-July celebration at Albany to disclose this marvel, in the person of John H. Martindale, late Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and now Attorney-General of New York. His merits in both these characters were set forth in one of the toasts at the Albany dinner, in a strain of eloquence inferior only to his own. We quote:—

> "The third regular toast was—'The Orator of the Day. As brilliant in eloquence as he was dashing in the field. He has stormed the citadels of our hearts, carried them at the first assault, planted the genial banner of the god of eloquence over us, and we have only to surrender at discretion.' General Martindale responded in a very happy speech. He retorted to Mr. Tremain's stricture in a very happy manner, and indulged in many flashes of wit and humor."

The author of this toast is probably a near relative of Mrs. Amelia Gushington, one of whose letters lately appeared in *Punch*. His tasteful effusion has more than the merit of eloquence; stripped of the showy plumage with which it is decorated, it has the greater merit of truth. Its sense, expressed in plainer language, is that General Martindale is as great as an orator as he was as a soldier—which, we take it, is a proposition it would require a hardy reasoner to refute!

We cannot find it in our hearts to suffer so splendid a light as this General Martindale to be longer hid under a bushel; so we hasten to place him upon a candlestick where he may shine upon all our countrymen. In giving specimens of General Martindale's oration, we are happily relieved from the trouble of estimating its *matter*. If our friendly criticism were confined to this, it would be after the model of the celebrated chapter in the book of a *savant* on Iceland:—"CHAPTER XVIII.—SNAKES.—There are no snakes in Iceland;"—which was the whole chapter. We do not remark the absence of matter in General Martindale's speech to disparage its eloquence; very much the contrary. One of the characters in Moliere's *Amphytrion* says that the truly great cook is he who can set out a sumptuous dinner without incurring any expense at the butcher's. So your truly great orator, like General Martindale, is one who can make a gorgeous display of splendid words without any expense of knowledge or thought. And besides, this makes the parallel in the toast so perfect between General Martindale's oratory and his military fame. Eloquence—such eloquence, at least, as his—is a drum which gives forth more sound in proportion to the vacuum within; it is a balloon, which mounts to a greater height in proportion to the tenuity of the gas which swells out its sides. This being the character of General Martindale's eloquence, we are able to present some very uncommon samples of soaring loftiness. We have but a slender acquaintance with the physiology of birth; but, as far as we can judge, General Martindale is probably right in regarding the birth he here describes as quite unusual:—

> "How shall I address you in terms and thoughts fitting to such an audience and such a time? How shall I suitably assist to commemorate a birthday like this? A birthday! Was ever nation born into full life by one grand declaration, leaping up to such an altitude as ours?"

We do not know that we quite understand the application of the phrase "alive and kicking;" but we suppose it may describe accurately enough the condition of a new-born baby. But when General Martindale makes his leap up to such an astonishing "altitude," he gives a striking proof of the rising tendencies of his eloquence. We may well ask, in his own magnificent language, "When, ever before, in the track of the centuries, or in human experience, has such a spectacle been witnessed?" The word "altitude," like some other very tall terms, is a great favorite with General Martindale, in the high regions to which his aeronautic eloquence so irrepressibly soars. For instance:—

> "Ambition can find no altitude loftier than the elevation to which humanity has exalted the Apostles who went forth preaching.
>
> "That divine philosophy which the angels proclaimed in Bethlehem of Judea will be carried to the highest altitude of excellence, and will demonstrate that it contains the elements of millennial joys and glory.
>
> "Sooner or later, we shall reach the pinnacle of that idea."

As a critic said of Milton, "he could not be always in other worlds," so General Martindale cannot always stay at aerial heights. He must sometimes descend to the earth; but under the tread of his eloquent step, the earth, though solid, is not vulgar. His architecture is as surprising as his physiology; as for example:—

> "Sooner or later the Government itself will crumble, if that great foundation rock on which the dome of the temple rests shall be broken and removed."

This "dome" resting on the "great foundation rock" surpasses the description given by the delectable Diedrich Knickerbocker, of the renowned Wouter Von Twiller, or "Walter the Doubter," the first of the old Dutch Governors of this goodly city. Dame Nature, says the veracious historian, had given to that redoubtable personage a head of enormous size; but it exceeded her skill to construct a neck sufficient to support it; so she stuck it squat down upon his fat shoulders, not exactly like General Martindale's dome resting on his deep foundation rock, for he rests the magnificent head of his architectural wonder, not immediately on its shoulders without any neck, but upon its heels without any intervening body. Having mentioned the sedate, truth-loving historian of New Amsterdam, we are led, in the way of further illustration, to refer to a profound remark of his, in another part of his book, on the character of Dame Nature, who, with the capricious temper of her sex, has so often acted in disregard of the theories invented for her conduct by profound philosophers. History seems to have treated General Martindale in the same capricious, disrespectful manner in which Dame Nature has treated so many great philosophers. General Martindale says in his oration:—

> "The first Napoleon expressed the principle of the Imperial Government in the terse but emphatic declaration, 'I am the State.'"

The famous saying, "*L'etat, c'est moi*," is nearly two centuries older than the "first Napoleon," to whom General Martindale attributes it. We did not suppose a single human being who had ever seen the phrase, could be so ignorant as not to know that its author was Louis XIV. The new convert who began his first exhortation in the prayer-meeting by speaking of "the Apostle Job," did not make a more laughable blunder.

The little bouquet which we have culled from General Martindale's wilderness of flowers, must suffice for to-day. Even if there were no danger that they would quickly wilt when detached from "the stem where they grew," there is some danger that their concentrated fragrance might be a little too strong for this sultry weather. Altogether his military laurels and his oratorical flowers make a very pretty chaplet; for though neither may be very tasteful in itself, they are very suitable to each other. But we cannot quite make up our minds whether the author of the before-quoted toast is a weakling or a satirist. If not the latter, he has very happily hit the mark at which he did not aim.

Military Critics and Strategical Bohemians.

From the Daily News.

It is a matter of some interest, just now, to observe how promptly the Bohemians and military critics of the metropolitan press are stepping up to the work of instructing Europe in the proper method of conducting the war recently commenced on that continent. No sooner does the European steamer bring the tidings of an undoubted commencement of hostilities, than the military critics and strategical Bohemians, having nothing else to do, present themselves like noisy mountebanks at a village fair, and bellow out their suggestions and advice, declaring the immense superiority of the military science on this side of the water over that which obtains on the other, and making it clear to the commonest understanding that they have not the faintest idea of what they are writing about.

The close of our own little squabble threw an immense number of these tacticians on paper out of employment. For the while Othello's occupation was truly gone. Four years of incredible hardships on their part, passed in the rear of armies on the advance and in their front on the retreat, and devoted to fabricating reputations for their favorite generals, and to writing of victories that were never won, gave them a sufficient smattering of terms connected with the art of war, and acquired from a careful perusal of field orders, and by hanging around the rear of tents and listening to the soldiers' conversations, to enable them, with the facts in hand, to write up, a sufficiently lucid account of marches, battles, and sieges to enable their crudities to pass, among the unthinking, for good, sound, practical views of the military situations. In a condition of affairs in which nobody, from the General of Division to his hostler, was well up in the theories of Vauban, Totleben, or any of the celebrated European masters of strategy and the systems of offense and defense, the military Bohemian, with his pencil and note-book, became no mean exponent of the mysteries of tactics and the profound and complicated manœuvres of a well-handled army in battle. The natural audacity of the race, too, carried them out bravely where more sensible men would have hesitated; and, as in the kingdom where dwell the blind, the one-eyed man is king, so did it occur that our Bohemians, in their condition of one eyedism, and surrounded by the sightless, came out of the war in fine feather, and with the satisfaction of having "written up" humbugs into the position of heroes, and of having dignified a prosaic mediocrity, or worse, into a splendid exhibition of genius.

Now, whilst it was pardonable that, in our war, the strategical Bohemians should have felt their powers and exulted in them, it is drawing too largely on human forbearance to witness their attempts to instruct the soldiers of Europe in their duties. To suppose that any facts in our war—great as it undoubtedly was in the sacrifice of human life—could present themselves as something new to those who conduct the military movements of the armies of the Old World, is to suppose an absurdity. Were the Bohemians to reflect—if they ever do reflect—that the military system in this country is almost altogether fashioned after European models, and that the best rules of the science of war have been the product of the brains of foreign strategists and commanders, they would see clearly that whatever was practised in our campaigns, and which is not revealed in the European style of conducting military affairs, owed its existence to the fact that circumstances were favorable to its development in the American conflict, and, perhaps, would not permit of its exercise in continental warfare.

This, however, is just what the military critics and strategical Bohemians refuse to see. Now, we would like to make a plain suggestion to those ambitious exponents of the science of war. Let them avoid the columns of the newspapers when they are about to "reconstruct" the map of Europe, or when they are attempting to decide, before the French Emperor is out of his quandary, upon the future attitude of France in the present unhappy quarrel in Germany, and let them seek a publisher of *brochures*. When they have done that let them strike a bargain with their publisher to print so many thousands of copies of their "views," pay for the same out of their pockets, and distribute them gratuitously among the people. That will be a cheap way, as far as the public are concerned, of acquiring reading matter, even though it be of a fishy nature; and, although the European question, in their hands, would become as complicated and unintelligible as the Schleswig-Holstein muddle now is, the inquiring mind could always be put on the right track by perusing the facts as they appear in the reliable papers.

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NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.
BOSTON, March 7, 1859.
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.
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ADVENTURES OF AN ÆRONAUT.

Gymnastics in the Clouds—Acrobatic Performances vs. a Rain Storm—A Drop Too Much, and a Fall Into the River.

On the afternoon of the Fourth, Mons. Auguste Buislay, of the gymnastic troupe, whose elegant and graceful execution of the most difficult gymnastic feats at the New Bowery Theatre have been attracting large and enthusiastic audiences for the past two weeks, was advertised to make a balloon ascension from Elm Park. Not only was he to ascend skyward, but during his rise and progress he was to execute in mid air, upon a *trapeze* pendent from the balloon, some of the most difficult feats peculiar to his profession. The ascent was made and the feats performed in accordance with the programme, but a *denouement* was provided not set down in the bills, which very nearly cost the daring æronaut his life.

His balloon, which is of the genus Montgolfer, differs from those we are accustomed to seeing somewhat in its construction, but especially in the manner in which it is filled. It is constructed of water-proof material, chemically prepared, and is arranged with parachutes at the point of its greatest bulge, which are closed during the ascent, but expanded when the gas is allowed to escape, and so retard the machine in its descent, bringing it to the ground with a light and easy motion. The balloon is eighty feet in circumference, and is filled with rarified air made by burning straw and other light inflammable substances beneath it. When filled and loosed from its bonds it springs into the air like a shot from a gun, and in the winking of an eye is hundreds of feet in the air, carrying with it whoever is brave or foolhardy enough to accompany it in its heavenward flight. Below this ball of rarified air hangs the *trapeze* on which the gymnast performs his wonderful feats. This is simply the ordinary two pieces of pendent rope, supporting a wooden bar, similar to the apparatus to be found in every circus and every gymnasium.

On the afternoon of the Fourth the Montgolfer was duly filled in the presence of a large crowd at Elm Park, and notwithstanding the threatened storm and the counselling of his friends, the intrepid Frenchman resolved to carry out to the letter his announcements. Accordingly at a few minutes past five o'clock he mounted the *trapeze*, and giving the word to cut the balloon loose, was speedily flying upwards with great velocity. From the moment of leaving *terra firma* the gymnast could be seen executing his perilous feats upon the slender bar—feats of agility, strength, and dexterity which usually make an audience shiver with fright when performed within a few feet of the ground. As long as the eye could see him, he continued gyrating and poising upon his dangerous perch, and it was almost a relief when he disappeared from view, and his perilous situation no longer made itself felt to those who witnessed the start. The balloon ascended to a height of about 7000 feet, drifting gradually towards the Jersey shore.

At this height, only about two-thirds of the altitude usually obtained, the balloon became stationary for a few moments, and then began to descend. This was owing to the dampness of the atmosphere—a severe rain storm then prevailing, which served to render dense the hot air with which the balloon was inflated, and finally to render inoperative its sustaining qualities. The machine began to descend gradually, acquiring increased velocity with each foot of space it traversed, until it finally began to descend as a lump of lead, retarded only in its downward course by the parachutes attached to it. It soon became apparent to Monsieur Buislay that he had lost all control of his apparatus, and that he must look to his individual safety when nearing the earth again. Most fortunately for him, the storm was driving him over the surface of the Hudson river in a northerly direction. Fearing the balloon would strike the water and entangle him in its meshes, he, when sixty feet in the air, sprang from the *trapeze*, cleaving the air like a rocket in his descent, and striking the water feet foremost, disappeared beneath the surface. This involuntary bath was taken near the Jersey shore, and was witnessed by several persons who were sailing near the spot. Some of these hastened towards the place, but others, less humane, proceeded on their way, apparently not caring for the life of a human being.

Young Buislay, on coming to the surface after his first plunge, being a fine swimmer as well as gymnast, struck out manfully for the New York shore. The wind and tide proved almost too much for him, however, and had not Mr. Kiator, of Claremont Garden, reached him as soon as he did, he must have been drowned. Mr. Kiator, on first seeing the difficulty in which the balloonist was placed, had hastened to launch his boat and be ready to render such assistance as might be required. When he reached young Buislay that gentleman was nearly exhausted, by his efforts at both flying and swimming. He was taken to the shore, and a few drops of stimulating beverage served to restore him to his acrobatic self. Efforts were at once made to secure the unruly balloon, which had meantime quietly descended into the river, and the monster was finally landed, wet and obstinate, but uninjured.

Monsieur Buislay is in no wise discouraged by this narrow escape from drowning, but will, on Saturday next, repeat the experiment. As there is every prospect of his disappearing beneath the river for good and all, or dashing his brains out on some convenient rock, or breaking his neck in some way, there will doubtless be a large crowd to witness the pleasant performance.—*N. Y. Times.*

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

NEW YORK.—We are told that sharp practice prevails in the City Council of Troy. On Thursday evening, June 21, the matter of appointing a new Board of Health being before the Council, the Republicans having learned during the day that the Democrats had succeeded in winning over to their side of the question one of the former, sat quietly in their seats until all discussion had ceased, and a vote was about to be taken, when they rose, and taking with them one Democrat, left the hall, leaving their opponents greatly astonished and no quorum present. The Utica *Herald* urges holding the Republican State Convention at an early day, that full and frank discussion may be had of all the questions at issue.

MAINE.—The Hon. John Lynch has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the 1st District. The Democratic State Convention has been postponed from June 26 to August 27. The Portland *Advertiser* urges (or did, before it was destroyed in the great fire), that the Democrats should organize and attempt the impossible task of beating the Republicans of the Pine Tree State, while the Bangor *Democrat* protests against the time of holding the Convention, as being in the midst of the busiest farm work.

KENTUCKY.—The Union men of Montgomery county held a Convention June 31, at Jeffersonville, to nominate county officers. A resolution was adopted protesting against putting the State or National Government in any way or degree into the hands of those who waged war for their overthrow.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The friends of General A. H. Stevens, of Nashua, are urging him for the Republican nomination in the Second Congressional District of New Hampshire, now represented by E. H. Hollins.

VERMONT.—The Union Convention of the First District will be held at Middlebury on the 15th of August.

—The list of incomes of over $2000 for the year 1865, returned to the assessor of the Chicago collection district, has just been published. Among them we notice some of the more prominent newspaper men, who seemed to have been prospered to a comfortable degree. Of the *Tribune* office, Lieutenant-Governor Bross returns $26,200; J. Medill, $24,688; and Horace White, $20,410. Of the *Journal* office, Charles L. Wilson returns $31,169; and J. L. Wilson, $14,472. Wilbur F. Storey, of the *Times*, returns $25,164.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ENGRAVINGS OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS FOR THE YEAR 1866.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING,
WASHINGTON, July 6, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 19th day of July, 1866, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing one set of electrotype pages of the Illustrations of Machinery, etc., accompanying the Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year 1866, with the name and address of the patentee, and the character and date of the patent to each illustration.

The drawings will be furnished on paper to the contractor, who must arrange them into pages in numerical order, as nearly as is consistent with neatness and compactness; and the execution of the work must be fully equal to that furnished for the published report for 1865, which has been adopted as the standard for the present volume. The plates are to be delivered at this office free of cost for transportation, and subject to the approval or rejection of the Superintendent of Public Printing. Bond and approved security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

The work will comprise about five thousand illustrations, making over seven hundred pages, measuring 4½ by 8 inches. Bidders are required to propose for the work *by the illustration*, with the understanding that, when more than one *figure* is required to illustrate an invention or design (as is sometimes the case), the whole number of figures will be estimated and paid for as a single illustration.

Awards will be made "to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government, due regard being paid to the execution of the work," under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, who reserve the right to cause any bidder to furnish a specimen plate of a design to be given him, with proof that it was made in the establishment of that bidder, and that he possesses the necessary facilities for the prompt and proper execution of the work.

Any further information that may be required will be furnished upon application to this office, or to the Commissioner of Patents

Proposals will be addressed to "The Joint Committee on Printing," Washington, D. C., care of the undersigned, and indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Patent Office Report."

JOHN D DEFREES,
7 9mwf5t] Superintendent of the Public Printing.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, July 9, 1866.
SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry road, Philadelphia, Pa, on FRIDAY, July 13, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described Quartermaster's stores, viz:—

Wool,
Linen and Cotton Cuttings,
Old Bailing,
Old Ropes,
Waste Paper,
Assorted Rags,
Knapsack Scraps,
Leather Straps,
Old Twine,
Old Rope Yarn,
Blanket Cuttings,
Leather Scraps,
Scrap Iron,
Old Nails,
Old Knapsack Linings,
Old and Broken Boxes; also, about Twenty (20) Loads of Manure.

Terms of sale—Cash, in Government funds.

A deposit of ten (10) per cent. to be paid on every accepted bid; the balance immediately after the sale.

All stores purchased to be removed within five days after the date of purchase.

By order of
Bvt Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H CROSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
Capt. and A. Q. M., Bvt Major U. S. Army,
7 9 4t Executive and Inspecting Officer.

PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF TWO YACHTS OR SAIL BOATS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa, July 9, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, 12 o'clock M., July 20, 1866, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with two (2) Yachts or Sail Boats of from twenty-five (25) to thirty (30) tons.

These boats to be in good condition and ready for immediate use.

Bidders will state price in writing and figures.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signature must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids not deemed of interest to the Government.

By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. Army.
HENRY BOWMAN,
7 9 10t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

SEALED PROPOSALS Will be received by the subscriber until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 12th day of July next, for

FURNISHING THE MATERIALS
and
CONSTRUCTING CULVERTS

in the First Culvert District of the city of Camden, New Jersey, as follows:—

ONE BRICK CULVERT,

four feet in diameter, extending from the intersection of Second and Mickle streets, southward along Second street to the intersection of Hartman street (about 1350 feet) and thence westward so far as is necessary to make an outlet to the river Delaware.

ONE BRICK CULVERT,

three feet in diameter, extending from the intersection of Second and Mickle streets eastward along Mickle street to Broadway (about 1800 feet).

ONE BRICK CULVERT,

three feet in diameter, extending from the intersection of Second and Stevens streets eastward along Stevens street to Broadway (about 1800 feet).

On and after the 25th day of June instant plans and specifications of the required work will be filed for examination at the office of the City Clerk.

EDWARD H SAUNDERS,
City Surveyor,
No. 35 N. Second street.
Camden, June 8, 1866. 6 29 t7 12

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 15, 1866

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Bureau, until 12 M., on SATURDAY, the 14th of July, proximo, for the supply of Commanders' and Navigators' Stationery at the Navy Yard, New York, for use on board vessels of the United States Navy.

Printed schedules, giving a list of the names and quantities of the articles required will be furnished on application either to the Bureau directly or to the Navigation Office, Navy Yard, New York, where samples may be seen.

No proposal will be entertained unless accompanied by evidence that the bidder is a recognized dealer in the articles to be supplied, nor unless the proposals are complete for all the articles, in kind and quality, as stated on the schedule, with the amounts properly extended and footed; and the Bureau reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids which it shall not be for the interest of the Government to accept.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee of ability to perform a contract; and sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract.

Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for Stationery," and addressed to the Chief of this Bureau.

THORNTON A. JENKINS,
6 18mf8t Chief of Bureau of Navigation.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

UNION OIL STOVES,

A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes, ordinary stove furniture may be used.

DAVID H. LOSEY,
SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 38 South FIFTH Street.
Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHIEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE
STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1139 GIRARD Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, on the grounds at ISLINGTON LANE, PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania, on TUESDAY, July 10, 1866, sale commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, the buildings, etc., heretofore known as

CAMP CADWALLADER.

Viz:—
39 frame buildings, with shingle roofs.
7 frame sinks.
1 sentry box.
1 flag staff, with ball and vane.
4 double-lever iron force pump (Burnham's patent)
6 wooden pumps
7 wooden hydrants, with lead attachments.
8 iron fire plugs.
59 window sashes, assorted.
8 table tops and 22 trestles.
5 desks.
14 tables.
31 wooden benches.
2 wooden wash troughs.
2 carpenters' benches.
80 feet office railing.
Counter, shelving, drawers, etc.
1490 feet picket fence.
3418 feet board fence, 12 feet high, containing about 89,000 feet rough boards and hemlock scantling, to be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
2 large lots of firewood.
900 white pine shingles.
16,000 feet 4x6 hemlock scantling, used as plank road.
15,800 feet 3-inch hemlock plank, used as plank road.
78,450 bricks, in chimneys, gutters, wells, etc.

The frame buildings contain about—
172 440 feet hemlock scantling
60 540 feet flooring and tongued boards.
222 500 feet rough boards.

The buildings will be sold separately.

Terms of sale—Cash, Government funds.

A deposit of ten (10) per cent. to be paid on every accepted bid; the balance to be paid immediately after the sale.

The iron water-pipe to be sold by the foot, more or less, as it lies buried in the ground, to be dug up and the ground filled in by the purchaser, and by superficial measurement amounts to

1458 feet 3-inch iron water-pipe.
598 feet 1½-inch iron water-pipe.
202 feet ¾-inch iron water-pipe.

The buildings, etc., must be removed within twenty (20) days from date of sale, and will be at the risk of the purchasers

The Ridge Avenue Passenger Railway Cars pass near the Camp every five minutes.

By order of
Brev. Brig.-Gen GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Ass't Qr. Master General U S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
7 2 6t Capt. and Assistant Quartermaster

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1139 GIRARD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 7, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, on the grounds at TWENTIETH and MORRIS Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.,

On SATURDAY,

July 14, 1866, sale commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, the Building, etc., heretofore known as the

TURNER'S LANE HOSPITAL, viz.:

9 Frame Buildings,
1 Cooking Range,
2 Iron Cauldrons,
3 Iron Stoves,
8 Iron Bath-Tubs,
1 Upright Boiler,
1 Hopper,
2 Iron Force and Lift Pumps,
3 Iron Sinks,
1 Iron Wash Stand,
5 Wooden Wash-Sinks,
2 Hydrants,
2 Water-Tanks (1850 gallons each),
2 Wooden Dressers,
Counters, Shelving, Drawers, etc.,
239 feet of 1½-inch Gas-Pipe,
171 feet of 1¼-inch Gas-Pipe,
166 feet of 1-inch Gas-Pipe,
316 feet of ¾-inch Gas-Pipe,
211 feet of ½-inch Gas-Pipe,
505 feet of ⅜-inch Gas-Pipe,
343 feet of ¼-inch Gas-Pipe,
341 feet of Galvanized Iron Water-Pipe,
411 feet of Lead Pipe (assorted),
47 Gas Pendants,
32 Pendant Arms and Burners,
18 Body-Cocks,
4 Brackets,
11 Pillar-Cocks,
21 Stop-Cocks,
31 Bibb-Cocks,
3 Hose-Cocks,
11,200 Bricks in Chimneys, ranges, etc.

The Frame Buildings contain about 34,590 feet of Hemlock Scantling, 17,250 feet of Flooring and Tongued boards, 66,300 feet Rough Boards.

The Buildings will be sold separately.

Terms of sale—Cash, Government funds.

A deposit of ten (10) per cent. to be paid on every accepted bid, the balance immediately after the sale.

The Iron and Lead Water-pipes to be sold by the foot "more or less," as they lie buried in the ground, to be dug up and the ground filled in by the purchaser, and by superficial measurement amount to 165 feet Gas-pipe (assorted), 524 feet 2-inch Iron Pipe, and 200 feet Lead Water-pipe.

Plans of the Buildings can be obtained, and schedule of Lots seen, upon application at this office.

The Buildings etc., must be removed within two (2) weeks from the date of sale, and will be at the risk of the purchasers.

The Ridge Avenue Passenger Railway cars pass near the Hospital every five minutes.

By order of
Brev. Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Qr M. General U.S. Army.
GEORGE R. ORME,
7 7 6t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS STABLES, FENCING, WHARVES, ETC., AT GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19, 1866

By order of the Quartermaster-General there will be sold on the premises, at Public Auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., commencing on TUESDAY, July 10, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M. and continuing from the same hour each day thereafter (except FRIDAY, July 13, on which day the Water Works will be sold), until the whole shall have been disposed of, the following described public property, to wit:—

Eleven (11) OFFICES (frame) 28x140 (two stories), 16x20, 16x28, two 20x20 (two stories), 16x38 (kitchen adjoining 10x16), 12x32, 15x16, two 26x20, and 28x75.

Eighty-nine (89) LABORERS' QUARTERS (frame); seventy-four 16x18, fourteen 12x14, and one 16x16, with shed adjoining 8x11.

Ten (10) DWELLINGS (frame), 28x50 (two stories, with back buildings 12x32), four 10x24, 15x40, 16x32 16x28 (with wing 16x17 and two kitchens adjoining 9x12 and 10x10, 16x20, with wing 10x14), 24x24 (with shed adjoining 15x40).

Nine (9) MESS-HOUSES (frame) 28x190 (two stories), 15x60 (with wing 16x20), 28x140 (two stories), 28x120 (with additions 10x12), 28x140, 28x50 (two stories), 16x50, 16x34, and 28x40

Thirty-two (32) STABLES (frame); twenty-four 28x432 six 28x256, one 11x32, and one 12x29 (with shed adjoining 14x50).

One (1) HOSPITAL STABLE (frame), with 5270 lineal feet of stabling.

One (1) ISSUING STABLE (frame), with 5312 lineal feet of stabling.

Twenty (20) BUILDINGS (frame), 28x32, 28x56, 18x32, 18x31 15x65, 10x16, four 16x50, four 9x22, 28x432, 28x140, 21x48, 28x300, 20x25 and 17x17.

SHEDDING, 7758 lineal feet

Thirty-two (32) WATER TANKS, 4x16; two feet deep.

Seventy-eight (78) MANGERS, 8½x16; three and a half feet deep

Twenty (20) OUT HOUSES.

One (1) HAY SHED 112x312.

One (1) GRAIN HOUSE (frame), 56x220.

Three (3) WHARVES: One 40 181 square feet, one 11,169 square feet, and one 2880 square feet.

FENCING, 23,980 lineal feet.

One (1) STOREHOUSE (frame), 52x150.

Two BLACKSMITH SHOPS (frame), 48x160, and 64x160

One (1) ENGINE HOUSE, 17x32.

The buildings will be sold singly, and must be removed within twenty days.

The buildings will be taken down at the expense of the purchasers. The depot is accessible by water, and vessels of the largest class can be loaded at the wharf.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

For further information apply in person, or by letter, to Captain GEORGE T. BROWNING, A. Q. M., Giesboro, D. C., or to this office

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., in charge,
6 20 wfm9t First Division, Q. M. G. O.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
124 wfm§ No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 5, 1866.
AUCTION! AUCTION!!

Will be sold at the United States Commissary Warehouse, near corner of Sixteenth and Callowhill streets, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., July 12, 1866, the following Commissary property:—

15 tons COAL (more or less).

The material of five BAKE OVENS, including fire and common brick, about 35 000 (excepting outside walls), stone (excepting outside walls), iron doors, dampers, rods, gas fixtures, pipe, yeast room roof, windows, etc. etc.

3 Spring Balances,
7 Faucets,
6 Forks,
14 Spoons,
1 Bung Starter,
1 Fire Proof Safe,
2 sets Liquid Measures,
3 Funnels,
2 Cleavers,
1 Meat Saw,
4 Butcher Knives,
23 Case Knives,
5 Scoops,
3 Hatchets,
4 Meat Hooks,
8 Commissary Chests,
1 pair Counter Scales,
3 Weights,
1 Bung Screw,
1 Wheelbarrow.

Also, at same time and place, the following Commissary Stores, slightly damaged:—

1,740 pounds Bacon (shoulders).
1,790 pounds Corn Meal,
11,000 pounds Hard Bread,
1,558 pounds Peas,
81 pounds Smoked Beef,
185 pounds Salt Beef,
471 pounds Rice,
627 pounds Hominy,
448 pounds Beans,
258 pounds Salt,
150 gallons Molasses.

The Coal will be sold by the weighed ton of two thousand pounds. The Safe is nearly new, of very large size, Farrell & Herring's patent and well worth the attention of persons in need of such an article. All the above property and stores can be examined at any time before sale. The material of the Ovens must be removed by the purchaser within two weeks; all other articles within five days after sale, and all purchases must be paid for before removal.

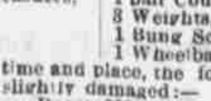
The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed too low.

C. L. KILBURN.
7 9 3t Brevet Brigadier-General, A. C. G. S.

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PLACE
IN THE CITY TO GET

FLAGS! FLAGS!



FLAGS AND LANTERNS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF, AT
SCHEIBLE'S,
No. 49 South THIRD St.,
(SECOND STORY) 6 28 1m

FIREWORKS!
FIREWORKS!
GREAT CENTRAL DEPOT
For Pyrotechnics of all Kinds,

Suitable for city retail trade, and also a large assortment for Private Exhibitions.

Gentlemen getting up private displays are especially requested to call.

JOSEPH E. SMILEY,
6 30 No. 23 South FRONT Street.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street

ICE COMPANIES.

EASTERN ICE COMPANY.—SEASON OF 1866.—8 lbs. daily, 60 cents per week; 12 lbs daily, 75 cents per week; 16 lbs. daily, 90 cents per week; 20 lbs. daily, $1 05 per week. Depot, No. 241 QUEEN Street below Third.

THOMAS J. LYONS,
6 1 JOHN S. MYERS.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, to me as mortgagee in trust to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $35,000 which mortgage is dated the 1st day of November, A. D. 1860, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1860, in Mortgage Book "B," pages 107, 108, 109, 110, and 111, do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage expose to Public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said Mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Tyrone Station in Blair county, to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three miles and one quarter from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone Station, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways rails bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, adjacent to or connected with or on the line of said section of three and one quarter miles of road and all the tolls incomes, issues and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots or stations between said points on said section of three and one-quarter miles with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways rails bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool houses, coal houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops' machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and as "The Intersection" is about 3¼ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons, on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid, as aforesaid, the said Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street,
6 11 m&m Philadelphia.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me, as Mortgagee in Trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $225 000 which Mortgage is dated the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book A, pages 503-4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book E, page 175, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than $50 000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said Mortgage expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania to Philipsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points, with all the buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, extending from the intersection of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the railroad formerly belonging to the Tyrone and Lockhaven Railroad Company, but now to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company, is about 20 miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within 20 days thereafter

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee.
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 21 m&m Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

NOTICE.

I, R. FRANKLIN BALEY, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as mortgagee in trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $50,000, which mortgage is dated the 1st day of February, A. D. 1861, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1861 in mortgage book B, page 118 etc., and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre on the 26th day of February, A. D., 1861, in mortgage book E, page 406, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request, to me directed, of the holders of more than $20,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage, expose to public sale, and sell to the highest and best bidder, by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises and franchises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from Tyrone Station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, cross-ties, chairs, spikes iron, timber, bridges, fences, together with all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company appurtenant to said road, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and company, and all the tolls, income, issues and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railway depots and stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured there or.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges culverts, trestle works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and Company.

The said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, extending from said Tyrone Station, Blair county, to and through the borough of Philipsburg, in Centre county, is about 23½ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

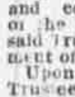
Payment on account of the said balance of purchase money to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds and coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend, and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase-money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers, in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to the said sale or premises may be had on application to the undersigned Trustee, at his office, No. 42 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

R. FRANKLIN BALEY, Trustee
No 42 South Third street
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 11 m3m Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

FURNITURE AND BEDDING.



FURNITURE.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
No. 40 South SECOND St., West Side.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE,
AND
UPHOLSTERED GOODS.

Parlor Suits in Plush, Reps Hair Cloth etc.

Sitting-Room, Dining-Room, and Chamber Suits in Walnut, Mahogany, Oak, Chesnut etc., together with grained imitations of the above woods which come very low.

Should you desire anything in our line, it will be to your advantage to call and examine our stock, which is as large and varied as can be found anywhere, and PRICES THE LOWEST.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
5 28 No. 40 South SECOND street

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 28 §

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of sale by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania to me directed will be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, at PENNOCK'S MILLS, four miles from Avondale Station, Chester County, on WEDNESDAY, 11th day of July, at 12 M.,

Fifty dozen unfinished Combs one Heater, one Steam Indicator, two Grinders, one Steam Table, one Washer, one Shaft, Hangers, and Pulleys with Belting, two barrels containing Sulphur, one barrel Whiting, two barrels containing Rubber, one lot loose Rubber, one lot Rubber Scraps, ten dozen Paper Boxes and Wrapping Paper, four Buffers, two Grindstones, two Rubbing Frames with Standards and Spindles, one line of Shaftings with Belting and Pulleys, two Vises, four Steam Tables, one Cutting Machine two hundred Metal Plates, one cake of Tallow, and one lot of Husks.

A deposit of ten per cent. will be required to be made at the time of sale on all purchases.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
U. S. Marshal Eastern District Pennsylvania.

N. B.—Cars leave Thirty-first and Market streets at A. M.

Philadelphia, June 21, 1866

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles B. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William B. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1606 Walter street.
R. G. Maron, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 805 Arch street
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street
M. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets
F. F. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,

DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses or YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION.

Emissions, Genital, Physical and Nervous Debility, Impotence, etc. etc

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases of Seminal Weakness, though benefit is derived from using a single box

In Chronic Cases, and particularly when Impotence or Genital Debility with Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating, and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility and Impotence,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the Organs and, with the Pills, will restore them to their normal condition.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free, Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York.

And you will receive them by return of mail post-paid, and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11 §

CHOLERA
DISARMED!!!

The Chief Causes of Pestilence Destroyed.

DR. E. COURTARET'S DISINFECTING FLUIDS, secured by Letters Patent in the United States and France. Prepared solely by the New York Disinfecting Company, at their Laboratory, Nos. 298, 300, and 302 HENRY Street, New York; Office, No. 42 CEDAR Street

This Company organized on a permanent basis, with Dr. Courtaret, the celebrated French Chemist, in charge of its Laboratory, is prepared to furnish its DISINFECTING FLUIDS for sick rooms, nurseries, urinals, water-closets, privies, cesspools, sewers, gutters, ships, railroads hospitals prisons and public institutions of all kinds, slaughter-houses, offal and fat-boiling establishments; all kinds of manures (*immensely* increasing the value of the latter to every farmer), and wherever poisonous and offensive gases exist. These agents are deodorizers, antiseptics, antiputrescents, and disinfectants in the scientific meaning of the words. They remove noxious gases and odors by chemical principles—leaving in their places *healthful air*; they are DESTROYERS, and *not merely absorbents* of poisonous gases—not injurious to utensils in which they are used. The attention of medical and scientific men is directed to these disinfectants. Attached are testimonials in favor of this great discovery, which, with hundreds of others, can be seen at the Company's office.

DELAVAN HOUSE, ALBANY, March 30, 1866.—To the President of the New York Disinfecting Company—Dear Sir:—It is all it is represented to be. We have made many trials of disinfectants, but now consider that we have found an article which surpasses all others as a remedy against all bad odors. T. ROESSEL & CO.

NEW YORK, April 9, 1866.—To the President of the New York Disinfecting Company—Dear Sir:—We pronounce it without exception to be the best we have ever known. Its effect upon every matter is complete and instantaneous. C. A. STETSON, Astor House.

N. B. These Disinfectants are used by the scavengers, under the direction of the Sanitary Police of the Metropolitan Health Department, New York

POWELL & THOMPSON, No 42 CEDAR St., N. Y., General and Sole Agents for the United States and the Canadas, to whom all orders should be addressed

For sale by all Druggists and General Dealers in the United States and Canadas. 6 6 3m

DR. HYLTON'S
Constitutional Renovator
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Incipient Consumption, and all Diseases Pertaining to Consumption,
SUCH AS

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, and all Diseases of the Lungs and Respiratory Organs, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Debility, with great Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc.

The success of this medicine in the cure of disease has withstood many critical tests in this country and elsewhere; its salutary effects on disease are widely disseminated, and require no effort to parry the prejudices of the skeptic.

"DR. HYLTON:—I take this opportunity to inform you that I consider you the greatest doctor on diseases of the lungs in the country. I had a spitting of blood, with large lumps of green matter; a violent pain in my breast and shoulders, a straining cough; and several of the most eminent physicians gave me up as a hopeless case of consumption. I tried all the remedies of the day and gained no relief but grew worse; when a friend advised me to try your Renovator, satisfying me that you were a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and not a self-styled doctor. I used but nine bottles of your Renovator, and to the surprise of my friends, I am now a well man, and able to attend daily to my business.

"Any one needing further particulars of my case can call on me and be satisfied.

"NICHOLAS BILGER,
"No. 235 Race street."

Dr Hylton is a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. (His diploma can be seen at his office.) Examines Lungs without charge. Office, No. 411 VINE Street. 5 24 thsm2m

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 519 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge for examination. 4 9§

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Civil Rights in Maryland.

COMPETENCY OF COLORED WITNESSES—CONFLICT BETWEEN FEDERAL AND STATE LAWS—UNITED STATES LAWS PARAMOUNT—CIVIL RIGHTS BILL SUSTAINED.

A very important decision has recently been rendered by Judge Bowie, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, bearing upon the application of the Civil Rights bill to the laws of this State. The facts of the case, as we are informed by a correspondent, are that Dr. A. H. Somers, of Rockville, Montgomery county, on the 22d of June, committed an unprovoked assault upon a poor, unoffending, and peaceable colored man in the streets of Rockville, beating him very severely.

This colored man's wife, on the day following the assault, sued out a warrant before B. Monday, Esq., a justice of the peace in Rockville, against Somers, on which he was arrested and arraigned before the magistrate. George Peter, Esq., a prominent Democratic lawyer, was employed by Dr. Somers as his counsel, and argued that the warrant was illegal under the laws of Maryland, no negro or mulatto, Mr. Peter contending, being a competent witness against a white person. Justice Monday decided that that law had been abrogated and superseded, and was null and void, under the law recently passed by Congress known as the Civil Rights bill.

In accordance with this decision the Justice required Mr. Somers to give bail in the sum of $800 for his appearance before the Circuit Court of Montgomery county. Somers refused to furnish bail, and Justice Monday committed him to jail, whereupon his counsel, Mr. Peter, applied to Chief Justice Bowie (he being at home at the time) for the writ of *habeas corpus*, which his Honor refused to grant, giving a written opinion sustaining the action of Justice Monday, and maintaining the constitutionality of the Civil Rights bill, so far as it relates to the question in dispute.

As the opinion of Chief Justice Bowie is of much importance to all persons in the State, we give it in full below, as follows:—

A. H. Somers, Montgomery county, Md., 2d July, 1866. Petition for Habeas Corpus:—

The return shows the petitioner is detained upon a warrant issued by a justice of the peace upon information of a negro charging the prisoner with an assault with intent to kill. The prisoner claims his discharge upon the ground that the warrant was issued without authority of law, the informer being incompetent to testify in any matters in which a white person is concerned.

The Code enacts, "no negro or mulatto, whether free or slave, and no Indian, shall be admitted in any matter depending in any court or before any justice of the peace, where any white person is concerned."

This is substantially the provision of the act of 1717, ch. 13, which is prefaced with a preamble, declaring it might be of dangerous consequences to admit and allow as evidences in law, in any courts of record, or before any magistrate, any negro or mulatto, slave or free, or any Indian, slave or free, native of this or the neighboring provinces.

Marriage and cohabitation between the white and negro races were punished by the same act under severe penalties, subjecting the offenders to slavery for life or years.

The constitutional power of the State to pass such laws however their wisdom or policy may have been doubted, has never been questioned. This legislation commenced with the colony, has been continued since it became a State, and is, as we have seen, incorporated in the body of the Code of Public General Laws. Such was the policy of the State for nearly two hundred years.

The Convention of 1864 by the twenty-fourth article of the Declaration of Rights, declared "that hereafter in this State there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; and all persons held to service or labor, as slaves, are hereby declared free." A new policy was thus inaugurated, the General Assembly of 1866, in pursuance of the principles enunciated in the Declaration of Rights, repealed act 66, of the code of Public General Laws, entitled "Negroes" under which were codified the laws relating to "slaves," "manumission," "immigration," "vagrancies," "tumultuous assemblages," "incendiary publications," "navigation of vessels by negroes," "licenses to keep dog or gun," "dealings with free negroes," "contracts of hire by free negroes," and petitions for freedom," thereby repealing the disability previously existing, and placing negroes and mulattoes under the same laws with white persons in those particulars.

On the 3d of February, 1866, the General Assembly of Maryland ratified and confirmed the thirteenth article of the Constitution of the United States, which is in these words:

"Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

"Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Prior to the adoption of this amendment to the Federal Constitution Congress (as its language implies) had no power to legislate on the subject of slavery in the States.

The question now occurs, what is the character and extent of the power conferred? Does it give exclusive or concurrent jurisdiction to Congress over the colored population? or express or implied authority to pass the act entitled "An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means of their vindication."

The first branch of the amendment is identical in language and sense with the ordinance of 1787, and the 24th act of the Declaration of Rights of this State.

The second section is a modification of the 18th paragraph of section 8 of article 1 of the Federal Constitution, giving Congress "power to make all laws which shall be *necessary and proper* for carrying into execution the foregoing powers," which super-addition an eminent commentator has said, was only declaratory of a truth which would have resulted by necessity and necessary implication.

The constitutional power of Congress would have been the same, without them, as the power to do a thing included all necessary and proper means. The word "people" qualifying the specific grant of the enumerated powers, in the section above cited, is said to be at once admonitory and directory. "It requires that the means should be *bona fide* appropriated to the end." (2 Story on the Cons. 253.)

The Constitution being the paramount law of the land, all laws to the contrary previously existing, or which might thereafter be passed, would be null and void. By its own force upon the adoption of the 13th article (by three-fourths of the States in the Union) the institution of slavery was extinguished, annulled, and abolished. Hence the 2d section of the 13th article is not to be construed as meaning that Congress shall do what the Constitution itself had already done, but might use other means *bona fide* appropriate to the end. Thus the 8th section of the 1st act of the Constitution negatively conferred on Congress the power of prohibiting the slave trade after the year 1808. Immediately thereafter this power was exercised by the enactment of severe penal laws making it ultimately piracy, punishable with death.

Acts of Congress may be constitutional and unconstitutional, valid in part and void in part.

Neither the question of citizenship, suffrage nor right to office is involved in the question before us. Competency as a witness is wholly distinct from these. All persons capable of understanding the obligation of an oath, and believing in a future state of rewards and punishments are, at common law, competent as witnesses, without regard to citizenship, domicil, or color. Nor are the reserved rights of the State or the people necessarily involved; the construction of an express grant of power is the subject of investigation. It is not a question of *expediency* so much as of the *existence* of the power in Congress to remove the incapacity of negroes, and render them competent to testify in State Courts. The language of the amendment is plain and emphatic:—"Congress shall have power to *enforce* this article by appropriate legislation."

The construction given to the words "necessary and proper" used in the 8th section of the 1st article of the Constitution is familiar to those acquainted with the judicial history of the country. They were held to include not only those means without which the grant would be nugatory, but to extend to those which were "needful," "useful," "conducive to the end." Washington, Hamilton, Marshall, Congress and the judiciary generally adopted this view, and although in after times the institution (the Bank of the United States) which was founded on this theory was abandoned, the interpretation itself remains as a part of the constitutional law of the country.

This construction of the Constitution seems to have been adopted by the framers of the amendment. They have not used the word "necessary," but substituted "appropriate" the synonym of "proper." The dictionaries define "appropriate" as meaning "fit," "adapted," "suitable," "proper." (*Webster and Worcester.*) When we recall the learned and protracted controversy as to the true construction of the word "necessary" in the original Constitution and the different policies and parties based on its interpretation, its omission in the present amendment is significant of the intention of its framers to confer a power unfettered by that term to mean not merely indispensable legislation, but such as was suitable to the end in view.

Since the adoption of the amendment or in anticipation of it, many of the late slaveholding States have, by local legislation, removed the incapacity of negroes as witnesses either totally or partially. I am credibly informed that Alabama, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, North Carolina, Georgia, and West Virginia, have made them competent in all cases in which their rights of person or property are concerned. The action of these States is the strongest evidence of the "appropriate" character of such legislation. Competency as a witness though not in one sense necessary to freedom, is suitable and proper to its enjoyment. It is not possible for a man to be a free agent unless that capacity is imparted to him. All his motions are restrained, his actions confined unless a certain consciousness of safety arising from his ability to appeal to the law for protection from violence and wrong attends him. He is isolated by being under the ban of the law as an incompetent witness. He is legally deaf and dumb as to all that passes around him. Society itself suffers from such segregation as much as the individual; for where such a case exists they become the ready instruments of mischief in the hands of the vicious and malicious.

Congress having a concurrent power whenever it exercises such power the States cannot enter upon the same ground and provide in the same objects. Two distinct wills cannot at the same time be exercised in relation to the same subject effectually, and at the same time be compatible with each other (1 *Kent Com's.*, *Sec.* 15, p. 436).

Where there is a conflict between rights under the law of a local Government and a law of Congress, the State law must yield to that which is supreme and paramount (*Howell vs State 3 Gill 29*). I have confined myself, in the consideration of the act of Congress above referred to, to the single question of its effect upon the competency of colored persons as witnesses. Aware that there are many and serious objections to its constitutionality upon other points, *yet it is not clearly unconstitutional in the particular* in question. I am bound by the usages and decisions of the highest courts to presume that Congress has not violated its constitutional obligations. Judicial subordination, public order and domestic tranquility require that this principle should be scrupulously observed. Constitutions are not of every man's private interpretation.

The presumption must always be in favor of the validity of law, if the contrary is not clearly demonstrated. It must be a clear and unequivocal breach of the Constitution, not a doubtful and argumentative implication. Not being able to perceive clearly and unequivocally a breach of the Federal Constitution in the act of Congress entitled "An act to protect all persons in their civil rights," etc., in making negroes competent to testify, without expressing any opinion on other sections of the law, I must overrule the motion to quash the warrant, and remand the prisoner to the custody of the officer.

RICHARD J. BOWIE,
Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of Maryland.
—*Baltimore Sun.*

Important to National Banks.

As there seems to be some misapprehension among National Banks concerning the proper method of making their returns, the following letter from the Treasurer of the United States may be of great interest:—

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, DIVISION OF NATIONAL BANKS, WASHINGTON, July 7, 1866.—Sir:—I have received yours of the 3d instant. You say "there is a difference of opinion in regard to one feature of our statements among National Banks in this section, which does not seem to be met by any of your published decisions. It is connected with the 'deposit' item. *We* make the amount by adding the amount due ordinary deposits to that received from collections on account of other banks, and deduct the amount of overdrafts and that sent to and due from other banks (on which, of course, *they* pay the tax). In other words, we deduct the amount due *from* other banks from that due *to* them, and add this to the balance of deposit account (deposit less overdrafts")."

That there has been no published decision of this office in regard to the above manner of making returns, is simply owing to the fact that it has not hitherto been supposed that any bank would claim to be allowed to deduct from its deposits the amount of its overdrafts or the sums due from other banks, virtually overdrafts. The deposits shown by the books of your bank are the deposits to be returned for payment of duty, without any deduction, whether of amounts due from other banks or of individual overdrafts, which are really loans illegitimately and improperly made, opposed to all principles of good banking, and against which there should be the most strict regulations.

The $20,000 mentioned by you as received from the Metropolitan Bank as a "call loan," and credited to said bank, is a deposit upon which duty should be paid, even though the amount has been left by you with *the same bank* subject to your draft. The deduction as an offset of a like amount due from said bank would not be proper.

The check received by you from the Albany Bank, and forwarded to the Saugerties Bank for collection, having been credited by you to the Albany Bank, must be returned by you as a deposit, so long as it may remain with you, and it would not be proper to enter as an offset to this deposit the amount you have charged to the Saugerties Bank on account of said collection.

Very respectfully,
F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.
H. H. REYNOLDS, Cashier State N. Y. National Bank, Kingston, N. Y.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED
AND VENTILATED
ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR
OF THE
"Evening Telegraph" Building,
No. 108 South THIRD Street,
TO RENT,
With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back Building on TWELFTH Street above Green. All modern improvements, summer kitchen, heaters, etc.
Price, $6000 clear. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 12 A. M. 4 19

EXCURSIONS.

PLEASANT DAILY EXCURSIONS up the River to Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale and Andalusia, by the splendid Steamer JOHN A. WARNER, leaving Chesnut street wharf at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving at Philadelphia about 6 o'clock. On SUNDAY leaves Chesnut street wharf at 1½ o'clock P. M., stopping at Magargee's wharf, Kensington.
Fare for the Excursion, 40 cents. 7 7 1m

PERFECTION
IS RARELY ATTAINED, YET
A. B. W. BULLARD'S
IMPROVED OIL SOAP,
FOR REMOVING
Grease, Paint, Pitch, and Varnish,
From all Goods of Durable Colors, is ahead of anything yet discovered.

It leaves the Goods soft, and as perfect as when new, with no spot upon which dust can collect, as is the case with all the preparations heretofore sold for cleansing goods.

It is delicately perfumed, and entirely free from the disagreeable odor of Benzine, and all other resinous fluids.

COUNTERFEITS

Of this preparation are extant, therefore be sure and take none but that which has the autograph of A. B. W. BULLARD on the label.

Manufactured by the Proprietors,
A. B. W. BULLARD & CO.,
WORCESTER, MASS.
General Agents for Pennsylvania,
DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.
For sale by all Druggists. 7 9 3m

VERANDAH
AND
WINDOW AWNINGS.

The Subscribers are now prepared to put up, in Town or Country,

AWNINGS,
FOR WINDOWS OR VERANDAHS,

Of the various materials used for the purpose, of which they keep an assortment constantly on hand.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
House-Furnishing Dry Goods
7 2 mwf8trp]
No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS,
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
3 20 6m8p No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

STEAM ENGINE PACKING
LUBRICATIVE PACKING,
FOR THE STUFFING BOXES OF
STEAM ENGINES.

An article recommended by all Railroad Company, who have thoroughly tested it, and in general use by over *two hundred and fifty* Railroads, and on trial over five hundred others.
ADOPTED BY 20,000 STATIONARY ENGINES. It is a first-class article.

Seventy-Five Cents Per Pound.
Lubricative Packing Company
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
723 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
L. G. TILLOTSON & CO.
SOLE AGENTS,
26 DEY Street, New York.
SOLD BY DEALERS GENERALLY. 2 8 8p

MILLER'S STEAM ENGINE PACKING.—This is the muslin covered, shoddy filling, stuffing-box packing.
SIXTY CENTS PER POUND.
For sale by WILLIAM P. MILLER,
Sole Manufacturer for the United States,
Rear of 723 CHESNUT Street,
4 28 8p Philadelphia, Penna.

MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &c

CLOSING OUT
JULY PRICES CHEAP.
FREEMAN & CO.,
REED'S BLOCK,
Corner of Eighth and Vine Streets.

Sun Hats, - - -	75 to $1·00
Sea-Side Hats, - -	75 to $1·00
May Queen Hats, - -	75 to $1·25
Gipsy Hats, - - -	75 to $1·25

1000 Bonnets Fanchon and Empire shape, just received from Eastern manufacturers, which we offer at 62 and 75 cents each. Call early. [6 16 1mrp

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames etc. [3 15 4m

LADIES' CLOAKS, BASQUES, ETC.
MADE AND TRIMMED
IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE,
FROM THE BEST GOODS,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
IVENS & CO.,
5 11 2m No. 23 South NINTH Street.

AUCTION SALES.

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 326 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth.

LARGE SALE OF WHITE GRANITE AND C. C. WARE GLASS WARE, Etc.
On Tuesday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, in open lots, suitable for city and country retail trade.
FRUIT PRESERVING JARS.
Also, in open lots and by the case, 100 dozen patent Fruit preserving Jars 1t

TO BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS.
50 CASES PRIME CALF BOOTS, BROGANS, BALMORALS, GAITERS, Etc.
On Thursday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, comprising Men's fine Calf Boots, Men's Gaiters, Men's and Boys' Balmorals and Brogans, Women's Gaiters, Buskins, Balmorals, etc.
FRENCH AND AMERICAN CALFSKINS.
Also a lot of Ogerau's celebrated French Calfskins, and a lot of first quality American Calfskins.
May be examined during Tuesday and Wednesday, and on the morning of the sale. 7 9 3t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK,
AUCTIONEERS,
5 18§ No. 240 MARKET Street.
SALE OF 450 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, STOCK OF GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC, ETC. By Catalogue
On Wednesday.
July 11, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a general assortment of desirable goods for present sales. 9 2t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 5 21§

HATS AND CAPS.

HATS, STRAW GOODS, ETC.,
RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
BARNES, OSTERHOUT, HERRON & CO.,
S. E. Cor. Fourth and Chesnut Sts.,
Are now closing out at retail their extensive stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,
Consisting of Straw, Felt, etc., of the latest styles and improvements
At Wholesale Prices.
6 20 wfm2m5p]

Those in want of Goods of this description can SAVE at least ONE PROFIT by purchasing here.

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO., beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent,

THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST,

which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.

The following are some of its great advantages:—
1st. Simplicity of construction, cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.
2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.
3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Fish Pond, etc.
4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors, and police.
5th. The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety, in female loneliness or old age, especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.
6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.
7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.

We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps, and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address
STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO.,
Office, No. 534 WALNUT Street,
Room No. 18.

We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.
Country Agents wanted. 6 29 3m

FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST, Cheapest and Best Stock of Furniture in the world is to be found at
GOULD & CO.'S
UNION FURNITURE DEPOT,
CORNER OF NINTH AND MARKET STREETS,
and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street.
Parlor Suits, in Hair, Brocade, Plush, Damask, or Rep.
Dining-room, Chamber, Library, Kitchen, and Office Furniture, at fabulously low prices, and the newest styles and patterns.
Public Building, School, College, and Shop Furniture in endless variety.
All kinds of Furniture wanted by housekeepers, at exceedingly low prices, at either of their immense establishments. If you want to save money and get well served go to GOULD & CO. before purchasing elsewhere. Corner of NINTH and MARKET, and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street. 2 19 6p

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
Northwest Corner of EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets,
Have just opened a new lot of French Lawns, at 25 and 31 cents a yard.
Black and white Plaid Mozambiques, 25 cents a yard.
Plain color Bareges, 37½ cents.
Plain color Crape Maretz, 40 cents a yard.
Fine quality Black Alpacas.
Fine quality black all-wool Delaines.
BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS, VERY CHEAP.
Heavy black Gros Grain Silks, $1·75 a yard
WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!
Soft finish Jaconets, 25, 28, 31½, 40, and 50 cents.
Soft finish Cambrics, very cheap.
White Swiss, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks.
Shirred Muslins, 87½c., $1·25, and $1·60 a yard.
White Piques, very cheap.
LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!
Best makes of Shirting Linens.
Table Linens by the yard.
8-4 and 10-4 Linen Table Cloths, very cheap.
Linen Napkins, $2·38, $2·50, $2·60, and $2·75 per dozen.
Linen Towels, 25, 28, 31, 37½, and 50 cents a yard.
Best quality American Prints, warranted fast colors, 20 cents a yard.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
A good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs.
Gents' Neck-ties, Shirt Fronts, and Suspenders.
Linen Fans, very cheap. Silk Fans, very cheap.
French Extracts, Pomades, and Soaps, Buffalo Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, etc.
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.
N. B.—A large assortment of Ballardvale Flannels, bought before the advance, and selling at less than bale prices. 2 4§

NEW DRY GOODS
AT
MARSH & WARNOCK'S,
(PRICE & WOOD'S OLD STAND),
No. 113 North NINTH Street.
We have just opened with a splendid assortment of
TOWELLING,
TABLE LINEN,
NAPKINS AND DOYLIES
Also, a large assortment of
WHITE GOODS.
SOFT FINISH CAMBRICS,
JACONETS,
NAINSOOKS,
VICTORIA LAWNS and
SWISS MUSLINS.
The Best Makes of Bleached and Unbleached
MUSLINS.
Also, a large assortment of HOSIERY AND GLOVES, HOOP SKIRTS, etc., all at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES 6 14 thsm2m

SHETLAND SHAWLS.

Shetland Shawls,	$3·50.
Shetland Shawls,	$4·00.
Shetland Shawls,	$5·00.
Sea-Side Shawls,	$6·00 to $10·00.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
6 26]
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

LINEN LAWNS.

100 PIECES LINEN LAWNS AT 35 CENTS.
100 PIECES ORGANDY LAWNS, AT 25 CENTS.
50 PIECES FINE WHITE PIQUE AT 65 CENTS.
300 PIECES PLAIN AND PLAID MUSLINS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
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N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFERS AT LOW PRICES,
2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,
Including all varieties Shirred, Puffed, Tucked, Plaid, Striped, Plain and Figured MUSLINS, suitable for White Bodies and Dresses.
100 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desirable styles for Dresses.
Cluny, Valencienne and other Laces; Insertings, Edgings, Flouncings and Bands, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Collars, Sleeves, etc.
The above are offered for sale CHEAP, and in great VARIETY.
LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

CAPE MAY
ATLANTIC CITY,
AND LONG BRANCH.
DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,
HAVE OPENED ON THE 14TH INST.,
A new and desirable lot of
ZEPHYR NIT SHAWLS
Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of
WHITE GOODS.
TUCKED MUSLIN,
SHIRRED MUSLIN,
SWISS MUSLIN,
PLAID NAINSOOK,
STRIPED NAINSOOK,
9 1 CAMBRIC NAINSOOK.

DRY GOODS.

REDUCTION.
FRENCH CORSETS
REDUCED TO THREE DOLLARS.
WOVEN CORSETS
REDUCED TO $1·50.
Goffered and Embroidered Skirts
AT REDUCED PRICES.
THORNHILL & BURNS,
5 23 wsm24t]
No. 1208 CHESNUT Street.

628 HOPKINS' HOOP-SKIRT 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 2 4§

CLOTHING.

CHAS. STOKES & CO.
MAKE
CLOTHING TO ORDER,
In the Very Latest Style.

CHAS. STOKES & CO.
OFFER
Great Inducements to Purchasers of
Fine Ready-Made Clothing.

UNDER
THE
Continental Hotel,
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STREET.

CHAS. STOKES & CO.
DEFY COMPETITION
FOR FIRST CLASS
READY-MADE CLOTHING.

CHAS. STOKES & CO.
HAVE
Clothing To Suit All Tastes,
At Very Low Prices.

H. T. OF F. C. F. F. F. C.
CLOTHING!
HICKS' TEMPLE OF FASHION,
Celebrated
For Fine
Fashionable
Clothing.
WILLIAM HICKS,
No. 902 MARKET Street,
5 12 2m PHILADELPHIA.

STATES UNION CLOTHING HALL,
606 MARKET Street, 606
Visitors will find a large and varied assortment of the very best READY-MADE CLOTHING at the lowest cash prices.
Suits, containing Coats, Pants and Vest, from $12·00.
Dusters, $2·25.
Pants from $3·60 and higher.
Come and convince yourselves. 5 31 3m

$35 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OF fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing, &c., in style unsurpassed.
4 7 1mrp FARR No. 19 NINTH St., above Chesnut

REFRIGERATORS.

SCHOOLEY'S
NEW PATENT SELF VENTILATING
AMERICAN
REFRIGERATOR,
PATENTED JANUARY 5, 1864,
Is the best and only perfect Self-Ventilating Preserve in the world! and will keep such articles as Vegetables, Fruits, Meats, Game, Fish, Milk, Eggs, etc. etc.,
LONGER, DRIER, AND COLDER,
WITH LESS ICE,
Than any other Refrigerator now in use!
E. S. FARSON & CO.,
6 20 1m Nos. 222 and 224 DOCK Street

REFRIGERATORS
PRICE $5·00, AND UPWARDS.
2000 REFRIGERATORS, ICE CHESTS, AND WATER COOLERS, just finished, comprising the largest and best assortment in the city, which will be sold wholesale and retail,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
A. ANDERSON,
6 8 1mrp No. 136 DOCK Street, below Second.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IN ORDER TO SAVE MONEY AND GET AN article that nearly every one is rushing for, buy PRESTON COAL, at $6·75 per ton, Egg and Stove size; also the genuine Eagle Vein Coal at same price; and a very fine quality of Lehigh at $7·50 per ton for Egg and Stove delivered to all parts of the city, free of slate and dirt. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street. 5 24

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET
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NEEDLES'
COMPOUND
CAMPHOR TROCHES,
Positive Preventive of
CHOLERA,
Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus,
Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist,
12th & Race Sts., Phila.
50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty.* QUICK, THOROUGH, and *permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 7 6 3t

JOB PRINTING, IN COLORS OR PLAIN, neatly and expeditiously done in the EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, third floor. 6 16 1m*

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM,
GOUT, NEURALGIA, ASTHMA,
CONQUERED AT LAST.
A CURE WARRANTED, OR THE MONEY RETURNED
NOTHING RISKED BY TRYING IT.
SUFFERERS FOR YEARS NOTICE.
USED INWARDLY.

The following wonderful remedy for the positive cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, and Asthma, was discovered after the study and practice of a lifetime, by

DR. J. P. FITLER,

One of Philadelphia's oldest practising physicians, who has made these diseases a specialty, and having fully tested its remarkable curative power for a number of years, now offers it to all afflicted and suffering, with the liberal condition that if any case can possibly be found that its infallible power cannot overcome, HE WILL refund to such case or cases the full amount paid in the trial of this remedy. Incredible as this offer may seem, the proprietor knows full well from experience the merits of the remedy and the safety of his offer.

It contains no Mercury, Colchicum, Minerals, Metals, nor anything injurious or unpleasant.

Price $2·00 per bottle. Prepared only at the Principal Depot, No 29 South FOURTH Street, above Chesnut, where Dr. FITLER may be personally consulted, free of charge.

Highest references of wonderful cures accompany each bottle.

CERTIFICATES.

Among hundreds of Testimonials of its efficacy, the following respectable gentlemen have kindly consented to answer any inquiries respecting this wonderful cure of the Great Rheumatic Remedy which may be required of them:—

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Joseph Comly, Frankford
Rev. J. Halliburg, Vicksburg, Miss. [6 27

THE PHILADELPHIA
ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTION,
FOR THE CURE OF
Chronic and Acute Diseases,
CORNER THIRTEENTH AND WALNUT,
IS UNDER THE CHARGE OF
Drs. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES,
THE OLD
MEDICAL ELECTRICIANS.

We have been engaged for many years in the noble work of giving health and happiness to the suffering and the afflicted. During this time we have treated over TWENTY THOUSAND INVALIDS suffering from the various forms of disease, and in almost every case a permanent cure has been effected. Many of them, in fact, had been given up as incurable by their physicians. We have restored to health, in a few days, thousands of persons in this city who had been suffering from painful diseases five, ten, and fifteen years and upwards. At our institution we have cured, and are curing, a class of diseases that has baffled the medical profession in all ages of the world.

REFERENCES.—We refer the diseased and others interested in our new practice to the following well-known gentlemen, who have been treated successfully by us:—

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R. T. DE SILVER, No. 1731 Chesnut street.
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Rev. Dr. BALL, of Philadelphia.
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Colonel THOMAS W. SWEENEY, Assessor, No. 716 Walnut street.
GEORGE H. EARLE, Attorney-at-Law, Sixth and Chesnut streets.
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Dr. GEORGE W. FREED, Lancaster city, Penna.
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Rev. Mr. MALLORY, Norristown, Penna.
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Consultation and examinations free of charge.
An interesting Circular mailed by addressing

DRS. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES,
CORNER THIRTEENTH AND WALNUT STS.,
6 28 thsm7trp Philadelphia.

CHEROKEE PILLS.
Or Female Regulator,
Cure Suppressed, Excessive, and Painful Menstruation, Green Sickness, Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back, Sick Headache, Giddiness,

And all diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the cause and all the effects that arise from it. They are perfectly safe in all cases, except when forbidden by directions, and are easy to administer, as they are nicely *sugar coated*. They should be in the hands of every maiden, wife and mother in the land.

Ladies can address us in perfect confidence, and state their complaints in full, as we treat all Female Complaints, and prepare Medicines suitable for all diseases of which they are subject. Thirty-two page pamphlet, in a sealed envelope free.

The Cherokee Pills are sold by all druggists at $1 per box, or six boxes for $5; or they are sent by mail, free of postage, in an ordinary letter, free from observation, by addressing the sole proprietor,

Dr. W. R. MERWIN,
No. 37 WALKER Street, New York.

N. B.—Cherokee Pills No. 2 are prepared for *special cases* when milder medicines fail; these are sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of $5, *the price of each box.*

DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR,
OR, ESSENCE OF LIFE,
Cures General Debility, Weakness, Hysterics in Females, Palpitation of the Heart, and all Nervous Diseases.

It restores new life and vigor to the aged, causing the hot blood of youth to course the veins, restoring the Organs of Generation, removing Impotency and Debility, and restoring manliness and full vigor, thus proving a perfect "Elixir of Love," removing Sterility and Barrenness in both sexes. To the young, middle aged, and aged, there is no greater boon than this "Elixir of Life." It gives a new lease of life, causing the weak and debilitated to have renewed strength and vigor, and the entire system to thrill with joy and pleasure.

Price—One bottle, $2; three bottles, $5. Sent by express to any address.

Our medicines are sold and recommended by all respectable druggists in every part of the civilized globe. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to deceive their customers by selling cheap and worthless compounds in order to make money. Be not deceived—ask for these Medicines and take no others. If the druggist does not keep them, write to us, and we will send them by express, carefully packed, free from observation. We will be pleased to receive letters with full statements in regard to any disease with which ladies or gentlemen are afflicted. Address all letters for medicines, pamphlets, or advice, to the sole proprietor,

Dr. W. R. MERWIN,
6 11 mwf3rp No. 37 WALKER Street, New York.

1341 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 1341 SOUTH Street, below Broad 6 6 6t*